"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,658—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 3, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]


Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	8th July.
M.L. PENINSULAR	3257	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7917	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	3 57	W. Wheler	22nd "
* CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,116	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,23[illegible]	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,69[illegible]	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,56[illegible]	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 3[illegible]5	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,03[illegible]	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 28, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,357	Fiardin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,229	Ambert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,25[illegible]	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Goispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,233	Negio	26th July, Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahommerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 3,011 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BORMIDA	G. Delaya	7,000	18th July, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only ..... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Mail Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "P. CO. BALOUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899. Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 June, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Band River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

SUTTON'S VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

Have just received a large Consignment of these for the New Season, both in Tins and in Loose Packets. Special Lists on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JAMBOOL & GLUTEN BISCUITS.

THESE BISCUITS are very pleasant to the taste, and most efficacious in at once alleviating, and ultimately curing DIABETES. They are made from the FINEST FRESH JAMBOOL, collected by our OWN COLLECTORS and have attained an enviable reputation throughout the whole of India.

Rs. 2, per box.

KEMP & Co., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves as OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSTERS.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.

14th June, 1899.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

Directly opposite. The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

VINOLIA SOAPS.

		Rs. a.
Baby, Cucumber and Glycerine, Heliotrope, Jasmin, Jequilla, Lysde France, Marequil, Musk Lavender, Lettuce, Opoponax, Oriental, Shampoo, Violet, White Rose	Per Tablet	0 6
	Per Box	1 0

All Prescriptions, dispensed by PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., are prepared strictly in accordance with the new British Pharmacopœia under the supervision of qualified English Chemists.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE LIBRARY OF STANDARD WORKS.

Each Volume, Rs. 3-8.

Published for Sale in the British Colonies and India only. Uniformly Bound in Cloth.

SIXTY YEARS OF EMPIRE, 1837-1897.

A Review of the Period with Portraits and Diagrams

Rhodesia:—Past and Present. By S. J. Du Toit, Founder of the Afrikander Bund: Representative of the Transvaal to London Convention, 1883-84, with Sixteen Illustrations.

The Romance of an Empress.—Catherine II. of Russia. From the French of K. Waliszewski. With Portrait.

The Story of a Throne.—Catherine II. of Russia. From the French of K. Waliszewski. With Portrait.

The Great War of 189-. A Forecast.—By Rear-Admiral P. Colomb, Colonel J. F. Maurice, R. A., Captain F. N. Maude, Archibald Forbes, Charles Lowe, D. Christie Murray and F. Scudamore. With numerous Illustrations from sketches by F. Villiers.

A Friend of the Queen.—Marie Antoinette—Count Fersen. From the French of Paul Gaulot. With Portraits.

Napoleon and the Fair Sex.—By Frederic Masson.

Conventional Lies of our Civilization.—By Max Nordau.

Paradoxes—By Max Nordau. In Preparation.

Undercurrents of the Second Empire.—By Albert D. Vandam.

TENDERS are re-invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 7th July, 1899, for CONSTRUCTING NEW QUARTERS for the RESIDENT MEDICAL STAFF at the Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Hospital. The value of work is about Rs. 34,400.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI AWABAI, widow and Administratrix of RUSTOMJI BHICCAJI KARANJIA, has Contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at his office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Ripon Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 406 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 3836, (5), Street No. 23rd, and bounded on or towards the North and East partly by the property of Haji Osman Haji Chotani and partly by the property of Memon Haji Abdul Jetaker, and on or towards the South by the property of Jamsetji Burjorji Joshi, and on or towards the West by Ripon Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Awabai, widow.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1899.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

R. H. HALL & CO.,
EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following
OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND
MALT WHISKIES
PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M. Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMPANION ORGANS, improved model, 1885, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, and Story and Clark with knee swell, suitable for Churches or Chapels, Rs. 250 to Rs. 390.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Lessee .... C. P. KBUTAO, Esq.

TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, 3RD JULY, AT 9-30 P.M.
Under the direction of
F. M. O. MAVEN, Esq.
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE OF
MISS ADA MAVEN'S Co.,
Incorporated with the
AUSTRAL COMEDY
AND
BURLESQUE Co.,
AN UP TO DATE SHOW;

Direct from Australia by the "S. S. Prinz. Regt. Luitpold" who are

IN THE PLUNGE OF POPULARITY

Whereever they Perform justly termed by Press and Public.

THE HEAD QUARTERS OF HUMOUR!
AND
THE HOME OF HILARITY.
OUR PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

Reserved seat Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Navy, Military and Volunteers in uniform half price to second and back seats.

Also TUES. 4th, THURS. 6th, and FRI. 7th JULY

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

F. M. O. MAVEN, Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 SHARES IN THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, without reserve, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m.—

100 sh res in the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society.

In lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, gray, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

33 chests, black tea.

The property of Mr. W. C. Barclay, consisting of dining table, chairs, meatsafe, sideboard, sofas, easy chairs, iron bedstead, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, square piano by Schiedmayer, stove, spring mattress.

1 Tentalus frame and 1 claret jug.

One large steel triple lock trunk.

The property of a solicitor:—

A number of law books.

The property of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of chairs, tables, glass cupboard, meatsafe, sideboard, iron and wood cots, etc.

By order of the manufacturers, Messrs Barfoot and Co., of Leicester, England:—

N & R B 146—1 case 103 dozen brown cotton half hose.

168—1 case 115 dozen military half hose.

AT 2 P.M.

2 premier bicycles, model Z. 24 and 26 inches frames, 28 inches equal wheels all complete, little used (26 inches with plated rims and gear case.)

1 second-hand, strong victoria.
1 ,, office brigham
1 strong built, double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand mail phaeton.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SLEATER ROAD CLOSE TO THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of Saamjibhoy Akhai, the mortgagor, the following property, as also all timber, doors, window frames and panels, and other building materials lying in or about the premises.

Description:—All that piece of land of the Foras Freehold Tenure, admeasuring 2,290 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3??, new No. A-13865, old Survey No. 193, and new Survey No. 7086, with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses erected thereon and one building in course of erection thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 3583 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 8 and 8-A and other numbers, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Sleater Road at Grant Road, in the city and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by the Grand Road Station, and the railway lines of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or toward the west, by the property of Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee Heeramanack, on or towards the north, by the said Sleater Road, and on or towards the south, by a public lane or passage, on the north side of the Grant Road Bridge, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage-deed, dated 10th January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagees shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell Public Auction, at the Phiroz Building, Apollo Bunder, above Messrs. Knight, Seymour & Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, first rate grand cottage piano by Soundy, bicycle, table ornaments, pictures, waterproof lamps, carpets, &c., the property of W. WINIKER, Esq., of the Imperial German Consulate, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHOWPDA, IN THE DISTRICT OF KHANDEISH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Vithaldas Ramdas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property, unless in the meantime the same is disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government land at Chowpda, in the sub-district of Chowpda, in the District of Khandeish, admeasuring twenty-eight acres and nine gunthas, bearing Survey Nos. 1336 and 1057, and in respect of which there is payable to the Government a sum of rupees forty-nine per year, and which is bounded as follows:—On the east, by land bearing Survey No. 1334 (now Government land), on the west, by land bearing Survey No. 1305, on the south, by public road, constructed by Drewet Chowna and Co., and on the north, by Akulkheda Road, together with the ginning factory and all and singular, the engines, boilers trade machinery, plant, utensils and other articles, and things now being in or about the said premises, together with all buildings, rights, privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55, 56, of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, tilly seed in bags, grain in bags, grain loose in heaps, empty casks, bagging in bundles, cotton seeds in bags, and sundry articles, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PATAKWADY, KITCHEN GARDEN LANE.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gopal Raghoba Parker, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Vithabai, widow of, Fakir Sakharam Bhatkar, and Wasudev Kashinath Patel, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kitchen Garden Lane, in Patakwadi, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward No. 1188, and Street Nos. 17 and 19, containing by admeasurement one hundred yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east, by a sweepers passage, on or towards the west, by the house of Balooba Ragooba Bhesale, on or towards the north, by the public passage called Patakwadi Cross Lane, and on or towards the south, by the property of Naran Luxmidas Lobar, and which said land, hereditaments and permises, were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vithabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge—S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 50 Years.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE RUN on our ANNUAL SALE was so Great on SATURDAY, that many Articles were out of Stock by evening, so secure early what is remaining.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADIES' WEAR. New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colors, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc., etc., from Rs 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-2 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8, All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

MAKE PURCHASES of MATCHLESS TEAS, of the Bombay Tea Association, Ltd., from Rs. 1-12 to 8 annas per lb., in Tins, and be sure of two things:—Your mind's worth and your money's worth of a delicious refreshing drink.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a COMPETENT PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER.—Apply CLIFTON and Co., Meadow Street.

ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS, 24 Indian subjects, one anna each, CLIFTON and Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 13 years as second to none in the market. Send for it and you will be its regular buyer.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Clare Road Byculla.

TYPEWRITING MANUSCRIPTS. At two annas a folio. Satisfaction guaranteed—Apply to SECRETARY, National Union of Typists (London), at the BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.

McEWAN'S ENGLISH BEER, on draught, Ans. 4 per pint. Bottled Beer, Ans. 8 per bottle and Ans. 5 per pint. Can be had from PEARSE and Co., No. 1, Sirdar's Palace, Fort.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDON & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co. 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road.—Apply to Messrs. A. BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses taken for Commission Sale, or for Livery, including Shoe per mensem	35
Commission on Horses bought or Sold	5
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1 12 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1 8 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1 4 0

		Rs. a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
PEKOE	,,	0 14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0 12
SOUCHONG	,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Funds Fire and Life	£ 9,695,359
Total Assets as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898	,, 10,376,924
Total Claims Paid	,, 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898, another LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .... Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS ... Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Polices with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
Paid-up Capital	40,00,000
Reserves and Rest	13,37,417
Security Provided for Depositors	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,114,625
Paid-up Capital	£562,5000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London England.

RARE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORKS.

Curios, Facetiæ, Illustrations, &c. Very valuable private collection.

Catalogue 1s. Postage 2½d.

H. BOUVIER,
44, Rue St. Georges, Paris.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

THE
"GREATER BRITAIN"
EXHIBITION,
LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"

SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... ,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Twelve per cent. equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share, declared at the Thirty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after the 10th July, 1899, to Shareholders on the Register, at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Bombay, 28th June, 1899.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and the KASAULI READING and ASSEMBLY ROOMS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

NOTICE to Creditors to come in and prove their debts.
You are hereby required to come in and prove the debt claimed by you against the above named Association, by filing your affidavit or affirmation, and giving notice thereof to me on or before the 15th day of July next.

E. M. HEARN,
Liquidator.

Kasauli, 26th June, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs 5. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, B. V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, at 15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, are now

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliste" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 8-23m., 7-39a. Low water, 1-14m., 2-14a. Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Ada Maven's Company, 9-30 p.m.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—Miss Ada Maven's Company commence a four nights engagement this evening at the above Theatre. The management have arranged excellent programmes.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Charles Shore, a European, aged fifty-five, foreman stevedore to Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, died suddenly at his residence, at Hamilton Hotel Estate, Mazagon, on Friday afternoon. It appears that deceased went to his work as usual on the morning of the day in question, and about 11 a.m. complained of severe pains in his chest. Dr. Stephenson, of the steamship Hispania, examined him, and advised him to go home and take rest. Deceased did so, but at 1 p.m. he grew worse and died. Dr. Stephenson certified that the deceased died from an affection of the heart. The Coroner was informed, and he ordered the body to be disposed of.

DESTRUCTION OF CATTLE SHEDS.—About midnight, on Saturday, a fire broke out in one of the many cattle sheds situated on the Clerk Road. On the alarm being raised, the owners of the animals turned up in time and rescued their cattle from being burnt in the flames. The fire, however, spread rapidly, and before the Chinchpoogly steamer arrived at the scene, two other sheds caught fire and were razed to the ground. The fire-brigade engine began playing on the flames, which were put out in a short time. The damage was estimated at Rs. 600. The cause of the fire was attributed to the upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp, which had been left burning in the shed in which the fire originated.

THE CUSTOMS PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Rustim P. Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, again charged Balkrishna Ganesh Jambekar, chief cashier in the Customs Department, with accepting or obtaining as a public servant an illegal gratification, namely, Rs. 3 from Maneckchand Rupchand, a dealer in opium, as a motive for doing an official act. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor prosecuted, while Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the accused. Mr. Nicholson stated that the defence were not prepared to proceed with the case, neither the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta nor Mr. Hormusji, solicitor, who attended to the case, being present in Court. They had asked for an adjournment of the case. Mr. Nicholson remarked that it was very inconvenient to the Customs authorities that adjournments should take place from time to time. He asked that a very short adjournment be granted on the present occasion. Mr. Nicholson then read a letter from the accused's solicitors, who stated that it was necessary that witness Maneckchand should be further cross-examined. The Magistrate adjourned the case to Tuesday (to-morrow).

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday evening, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu girl, named Motee, aged nine years. Deceased was daughter of a hawker of cloth, and resided with her parents at Dongree Street. On Thursday morning, the girl went to buy some curd, and while she was on her way home, she was knocked down by a horse in carriage, sustaining injuries which resulted in her death in the Goculdas Hospital, on Saturday morning. It appears that Rama Jiva, a coachman in the service of a Hindu merchant, was driving his master's shigram out of the stable in Dongree Street. Suddenly the driver's box gave way, and the horse taking fright at the noise, bolted. The coachman in trying to pull up the animal, was thrown off, and one of the hind wheels passed over him. The horse continued its rapid career, and after going about a hundred paces, dashed violently against the wall of a godown. The front part of the gharry became detached from its rear portion, and the animal bolted with it along the Dongree Street, knocking down two persons, including the deceased girl. She sustained a wound on her head, several abrasions on the body, and also internal injuries. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to rupture of the kidney. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence was returned by the Jury.

A TOUT IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Harischandra Bhaskar, a law-tout, was charged with causing obstruction to Raghowji Purshotam and Purshotam Dewji in a public place. Raghowji stated that at 10-30, on Saturday morning, he was coming to the Court to have an application written. He met the accused near the compound, who stopped him and asked him what he wanted. The complainant informed him that a man had abused him and he wanted to go to the Court to present an application. The accused told him to go with him and offered to have an application written for him. He then took the complainant to a Parsee, named Dossabhoy, near the Tivoli Theatre. The Parsee wrote the application and received eight annas for his trouble. Purshotam Dewji, father of the first complainant, corroborated the evidence of his son. In cross-examination he said the accused did not take them by force. The accused stated in his defence that he was near the well outside the compound of the Court when he saw the two men coming there. He asked them what they wanted and they replied that an application was to be written. He pointed out Dossabhoy to them. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused was one of the touts, who hung about the entrance to the Court compound and stopped persons coming to the Court. Constant complaints were made about the accused, and only three days ago he was brought up before the Court for a similar offence. His Worship convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 25 with an alternative of 25 days' rigorous imprisonment.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.

THE fourteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman proposed that the directors' report and the audited accounts and the balance sheet, which had been posted to the registered address of every shareholder, be taken as read.

This was agreed to.

The following is the directors' report:—The fourteenth annual balance sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the company's operations for the year ending 28th February 1899, which the directors have the pleasure of submitting, must be considered satisfactory. The company's stock has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the acting manager, liberal allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs 83,370-6-5, and your directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows:—I Depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools, Rs. 1,500; II. Dividend at Rs. 15 per share, free of income tax, Rs. 60,000; III. Managing director's commission on the above dividend, Rs. 6,000; IV. Reserve fund, 1,000; V. Balance to be carried to next year, Rs. 5,870-6-5; total Rs. 83,370-6-5. The dividend to be paid on and after Wednesday, the 12th July, 1899. Under section 91 of the articles of association of the company one of the directors, Mr. Alex. McKenzie, retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. F. L. McAfee, the company's auditor, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

Mr. Alexander McKenzie proposed that the directors' report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 28th February 1899, be adopted and confirmed.

Mr. Dinkerrao Trimbuckrao seconded the proposition and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. C. Plinston moved that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share be declared and made payable on and after the 12th July.

Mr. Nanabhoy Hurgovindas seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dinkerrao Trimbuckrao proposed, and Mr. M. F. Nicholson seconded that Mr. Alexander McKenzie, one of the directors, who retired by rotation, be re-elected a director of the company.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Nanabhoy Hurgovind moved that Mr. F. M. McAfee be appointed auditor on an annual remuneration of Rs. 300. Mr. Dinkerrao seconded the motion.

The chairman, in putting the proposition to the vote observed that Mr. McAfee, who had been the auditor of the company for the last several years, had [illegible] out his duties to the entire satisfaction of the directors and senior officer of the company, and his reappointment was sure to meet the approval of the shareholders also.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Claridge proposed that a bonus of one month's salary be distributed amongst such of the employés of the company as the manager might suggest, and the directors approve. Mr. Dinkerao seconded the proposition.

Mr. McKenzie remarked that in passing this vote the shareholders would show the sense of the obligation they feel to the officers of the company. This year the company had paid to the share holders Rs 15 per share, which was indeed a very handsome dividend. Mr. McKenzie thought that in carrying such a vote, they would only appreciate the hard work which the officers of the company had done in securing for them such a large profit.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The meeting also unanimously accorded a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, managing director, and acting manager, for the able management of the company's affairs.

The chairman said that the hard work of the year principally devolved on the acting manager and the senior officers, all of whom had discharged their onerous duties very creditably. He (Mr. McKenzie) was glad to see the meeting had appreciated their work, and trusted they would be able to show a still better return next year.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION REPORT, YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.

THE following is the text of the first administration report of the Bombay Improvement Trust, issued on Saturday:—

In the early part of 1897, consequent on the outbreak of plague, the Government of Bombay took into their serious consideration the question of a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the City of Bombay, more especially in respect to the better ventilation of the densely inhabited parts, the removal of insanitary dwellings, and the prevention of overcrowding.

The preliminary enquiries necessary, the consideration of the best agency to be entrusted with the task, and the discussion of the intricate financial questions involved, occupied several months, but in September 1897 Government were in a position to lay before the Corporation and other bodies interested, the outline of a proposal for dealing with the question on a comprehensive plan. This included the constitution of a Special City Improvement Trust, following closely the lines on which the Port Trust was formed. This Trust, partly representative and partly nominated, was to be endowed for a lengthened period on very favourable terms, with the user of valuable Government and Municipal properties, and subsidized from Municipal revenues, and was to be entrusted with the work of making new streets, opening out crowded localities, reclaiming lands from the sea to provide room for the expansion of the City, and the construction of sanitary dwellings for the poor.

The scheme as thus outlined was approved of unanimously by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trustees, and by a large majority of the Municipal Corporation.

A Bill to give effect to the proposal was introduced into the Legislative Council on 29th January, and was before the Council until 2nd April when, after undergoing considerable alteration in points of detail, it was read a third time and passed.

The assent of the Governor-General of India thereto was published on 30th August 1898, and subsequently by notification, the 9th November 1898 was fixed as the date from which the term of office of the first nominated and elected Trustees should commence.

CONSTITUTION OF BOARD.

By a further notification, dated 4th November 1898, the returns showing the results of the elections were published and the Chairman and nominated Trustees were appointed. The Board as thus fully constituted consisted of—Chairman, Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E. Ex-Officio Trustees, the General Officer Commanding Bombay District; the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay; the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Elected trustees—by the Corporation—the Hon'ble Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. Accacio G. Viegas. By the Chamber of Commerce—the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Macaulay. By the Bombay Port Trust—the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, M. Inst. C. E. By the Millowners' Association—Mr. Sassoon J. David. Nominated Trustees—Mr. G. A. Anderson; Mr. T. Blaney, C. I. E; Mr. P. B. Savile.

Owing to the absence of the Chairman on leave the first meeting of the Board was not held until the 24th November 1898.

In the meantime on the passing of the Act, to save loss of time, Mr. P. Reynolds, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., was placed on special duty under the orders of Government with effect from 9th April 1898 to carry on surveys and prepare projects for the consideration of the Board when constituted. A programme of the work to be undertaken by Mr. Reynolds was drawn up by the Chairman of the Port Trust (the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes) and the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Snow), in consultation with Mr. Reynolds and the Health Officer, and approved by Government.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

The programme as thus approved comprised:—

(1) The laying out of certain of the properties (1. The Cooperage Plot, the Wellington Lines Plot, the Wodehouse Road Plot. 2. The Marine Lines Estate. 3. The Agripada Estate.) vesting in the Trust with a view to develop to the fullest extent and as rapidly as possible their revenue-producing powers.

(2) The preparation of a preliminary project for reclamation at Colaba with a view to its being carried out in sections, that being the next important item in the resources of the Board.

(3) Surveys, etc., for providing better housing for the working classes, that being a matter of great urgency, second only in importance to the measures to be taken to develop the revenue resources.

(4) The preparation of one large improvement scheme (Nagpada) and of street schemes for new thoroughfares leading direct from Back Bay to the Docks and from Queen's Road to the Market, and of a further street scheme for the district extending from Chaupati to the Gowalia Tank Road.

It was considered that the right policy was to postpone for a time the determination of petty projects in various quarters and concentrate attention on one or two improvements of imperative importance and of some magnitude. The Gowalia Tank scheme was recommended as opening out a new building area and being likely to bring early profit to the resources of the Trust.

(5) Lastly, the programme contemplated that Police accommodation schemes should be taken up *pari passu* with, and virtually as parts of, other schemes involving displacement of and re-allocation of large bodies of the population.

That this comprehensive programme was not carried out completely is not to be wondered at, but in the time at his disposal Mr. Reynolds made a very complete investigation of certain projects, and, thereby, on the constitution of the Board, the Trustees were enabled to at once proceed to notify certain schemes and take active steps in furtherance of others.

SCHEMES APPROVED.

Shortly after the first meeting of the Board an official representation under section 23 of the Act was received from the Municipal Commissioner, bringing to notice the insanitary condition of the 1st Nagpada district, inhabited chiefly by the labouring classes, which has suffered severely from plague* and is in such a condition that no permanent improvement is possible without the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the whole quarter. Such a scheme formed part of the programme above referred to, and at their second meeting held on 20th December 1898, it and three Street Schemes were approved and ordered to be notified as follows:—

Scheme No. 1.—The 1st Nagpada Improvement Scheme for dealing with the insanitary portion of the area lying between Bellasis Junction and Parel Roads south of Shepherd Road in Municipal Ward E, containing a population of 11,133, chiefly of the labouring classes. The scheme comprised the construction on certain vacant land within the area and elsewhere of new sanitary dwellings for the poorer and working classes, the purchase of nearly the whole of the property comprised in the area (omitting the Police Lines and Jewish Synagogue), the formation of wide new streets opening up the area, and, ultimately, the entire reconstruction and re-arrangement of the houses within the area on principles, giving a sufficiency of light and air to every street, every house and every room.

Scheme No. 2.—For forming a new line of street running from the Queen's Road, south of the Hindu cremation ground to the foot of the Carnac Bridge and of four cross streets, for remedying the defective ventilation of the area lying between the Esplanade Cross Road and New Hanuman Lane in Municipal Ward C. The scheme comprised the formation of, in all, 6,172 feet of new streets, 40 feet in width, running for the most part through back lanes and alleys, and the acquisition in connection therewith, with a view to their reconstruction, of extensive areas of badly built, overcrowded and insanitary properties lying on both sides of the lines of roads.

Scheme No. 3.—For forming a new line of street running straight across the island from Back Bay to the Docks starting from the Queen's Road at Chaupati and ending at the Elphinstone Bridge on the G. I. P. Railway. The line traverses parts of Municipal Wards B, C and D. The length is 9,100 feet, and width of street proposed is 80 feet. The purpose of the scheme is to remedy the defective ventilation of the parts of the City traversed by it and to increase the existing means of communication and facilities for traffic. It comprises the acquisition of extensive areas of properties on both sides of the line of new street with a view to their reconstruction with a sufficiency of air space and on sanitary principles.

Scheme No. 4.—For the formation of lines of street opening up the area lying between Chaupati and the Gowalia Tank Road in Municipal Ward D and the acquisition in connection therewith of the areas abutting on such streets, the purpose of the scheme being to provide building sites for the expansion of the City and of creating new and increasing existing means of communication.

The aggregate cost of these four schemes is estimated at Rs. 132 lakhs, viz:—For work, Rs. 6,66,000; for property, Rs. 1,65,34,000; for housing the poorer and working classes, Rs. 10,00,000;—total Rs. 1 82, 0,000.

Taking the value of the surplus lands at their estimated cost price and neglecting any increase due to improvement, the recoupment is estimated at 115 lakhs and the net liability Rs. 67 lakhs.

REPRESENTATION BY THE CORPORATION.

The schemes were duly notified as required by the Act and a copy of the notification was communicated to the President of the Municipal Corporation. A reply was received forwarding a representation communicating the approval of the Corporation to Schemes 1, 3 and 4 so far as the lines of streets and areas proposed to be acquired are concerned, and approving also of Scheme 2 with the following modifications:—

(1) That the width of the principal street in this scheme which is laid down at 40 feet should be increased to 60 feet.

(2). That the street at the Queen's Road end be diverted so as to make it unnecessary to acquire any portion of the Hormusjee Wadia Fire Temple or compound.

(3) That in its eastward direction the street after reaching Sheik Memon Street should be continued straight into Mandvi instead of deflecting to the south to meet Esplanade Cross Road at the foot of Carnac Bridge.

In compliance with the provisions of the Act notices were served on the owners of the property proposed to be acquired in each case. The number of notices served was as follows:—In connection with Scheme No. 1, 152, No. 2, 367, No. 3, 632, No. 4 89;—total 1,240.

The replies received are voluminous and require careful consideration in each case. At the end of the year this process had been completed in the case of Scheme No. 1, and the Board, as required by the Act, proceeded to modify the scheme with a view to its submission to Government for sanction.

REVISION OF SCHEME NO. 1.

The revision comprised the exclusion of certain properties originally proposed to be acquired and a slight alteration in the proposals as regards new streets. As thus modified, the scheme has the merit of entirely avoiding interference with religious institutions. Neither synagogue, temple, mosque nor burial-ground is interfered with; and not only is this so, but several of the properties of this character lying within the area will be vastly improved by being given frontages on wide roads instead of being shut away in narrow gullies and lanes.

The modified scheme provides for the acquisition of 168 separately assessed properties. The majority of the houses are unfit for human habitation, and the reconstruction and re-arrangement of the whole area is necessary. The scheme itself comprises the acquisition of the property, the formation of certain new streets, and the construction of dwellings for the poorer and working classes who will be displaced in the execution of the scheme. The cost is estimated at:—Acquisition of property, Rs. 20,35,888; new streets, Rs. 73,168; housing poorer and working classes, Rs. 5,00,000;—total Rs. 26,09,056.

HOUSING POORER CLASSES.

It is estimated that in all 2,600 persons will be displaced, and in the first instance it is proposed to erect buildings for their accommodation. These are to be provided, as contemplated in the original scheme, partly on vacant land within the area and partly on land vesting in the Trust on the Agripada Estate in the same neighbourhood.

The erection of these dwellings is a necessary preliminary to the execution of the scheme, and separate sanction is to be applied for to this part of the project.

GENERAL PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTING AREA.

It is further necessary to be prepared with a general plan showing the re-arrangement of the area, the general lines of which will be followed in re-selling or letting the lands acquired for the purposes of the scheme. With this in view a plan has been prepared on the principle of restricting the density of the population to 500 persons per acre, restricting the height of chawls or houses to a ground and two upper floors, allowing each adult a superficial area within the house of 40 square feet, and arranging the buildings in every case in such a way as to provide ample air space. Wherever possible, the buildings have been arranged to form the sides of a quadrangle with an interior courtyard. In such cases openings are left to provide amply for through ventilation. The courtyards are to be paved and well drained.

A copy of the plan referred to is attached (No. 159): by comparison with the plan showing the present arrangement of the buildings within the area No. 158 (also attached), it affords a striking illustration of the improvement contemplated and of the great extent of air space necessary, in the case of chawls, to restrict the density of the population to even a moderate standard.

PLAN FOR HOUSING POORER AND WORKING CLASSES AGRIPADA.

The same principles have been followed in the design for laying out the part of the Agripada Estate on which dwellings for the poorer and working classes are to be erected. A copy of the plan is attached, No. 154. It provides in all for 13,500 people. Plots III (*d*) and IV (*c*), accommodating 1,806 persons, are to be built over in connection with the Nagpada scheme. This plan also exemplifies the large proportion of open spaces required to prevent an area from being overcrowded even with ranges of chawls of only two storeys (ground and two upper floors).

The revision of the other three schemes is in progress.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOARD'S RESOURCES.

Simultaneously with the proceedings in the matter of these schemes, which are of such vast importance to the native city, the Trustees have had under consideration the question of the measures to be taken for the earliest possible development of the resources of the Board. No scheme of reclamation either at Colaba or Walkeshwar has yet been before them, but attention has been given to laying out certain of the vacant lands vested in the Board with a view to their being let on lease for building purposes.

CHAUPATI ESTATE.

The work of laying out the Chaupati Estate was in progress under Government at the time of the constitution of the Board and has since been completed, the Board being liable, as provided in the Act, for the repayment of the expenditure. For the present the Board have decided to take no steps in reference to this property, as it is affected by Scheme No. 4 above referred to.

WELLINGTON LINES, MARINE LINES, CRESCENT SITE, AGRIPADA ESTATE.

The Board had before them proposals for laying out the Wellington Lines Plot, the Crescent Site and portions of the Marine Lines and Agripada Estates. In connection therewith very careful consideration was given to the demand for open spaces for recreation, to the general design as modified from time to time by Government for laying out the Esplanade, and the recommendations of the influential committee which reported, in 1887, on the extension of Bombay.

The conclusions arrived at by the Board have been published and need not be further noticed. They involve a minimum amount of interference with existing open spaces, provide for an increase in the area available for games, and at the same time secure to the Board the material assistance the properties were intended to afford in financing the costly improvement and other schemes to be undertaken in the native town.

Building sites, it may be noticed, are in very active demand, and the area being limited, it is anticipated the whole of the available sites will be very shortly taken up. The revenues realised will prove the great value of the concessions made by Government and the Legislature to enable the Trust to carry out its task.

ACCOUNTS.

Under the provisions of section 86 of the Act a Budget Estimate of the income and expenditure of the Board for the period from the 9th November 1898 to the 31st March 1899 was prepared and sanctioned by Government.

The accounts have been duly audited and passed by the Government auditors.

The General Account prescribed by sections 76 to 78 of the Act exhibits a net credit balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,80,067, as under:—

	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.
Revenue ... Rs.	1,87,255	1,84,109
Expenditure ... "	7,188	7,4.7
Balance...Rs.	1,80,067	1,76,702

This balance, under section 79 (1) of the Act, is available to meet current Capital expenditure, and a sum of Rs. 41,948 was accordingly appropriated to pay for the cost of management and incidental expenses which, under the provisions of section 75 (1), is chargeable to Capital, leaving a net credit balance of Rs. 1, 8,119, which is available to meet Capital expenditure during 1899-1900.

The Revenue Receipts include a sum of Rs. 1,53,417 paid to the Board under section 74, being the value of sites Nos 17 and 18 on the Hornby Road Plot leased by Government to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, prior to the constitution of the Trust.

Details of the remaining items of Revenue will be found at page 12, and call for no special remarks.

Revenue expenditure consists for the most part of the cost of labour and petty establishment required for the upkeep of the lands vested in the Board and the collection of rents and other proceeds of land.

The Capital debt due by the Board is shown as Rs. 91,01,551, and represents the book value of the several properties vesting in the Trust as given in schedules C and D of the Act.

It should be observed that, although in accordance with the Act the scheduled value of the properties vested* in the Board under the Act is shown as Capital debt, the only liability which attaches to the Board is the interest on the amount of such debt, and such interest begins to accrue only from 1st April 1908. In certain instances the Board are liable for the repayment of the capital value of certain portions of the properties reserved as open spaces, but this liability cannot accrue for 10 years, and accrues thereafter only when the accounts show a net credit balance after repaying the Municipal contribution made during the year.

No loan was raised during the year.

The cost of management and incidental expenses, amounting to Rs. 41,948, which, under section 75 (1), is chargeable to Capital, was met, as already stated, from the balance at credit of the General Account. The details of this expenditure are given at page 13.

It will be seen that the whole of the expenditure incurred by the Trust was met from the resources placed at its disposal by Government, and that a balance of Rs. 1,38,119 was carried forward. This, it is expected, will be sufficient to cover the entire expenses of management during the year 1899-1900, so that the whole of the preliminary expenses incurred by the Board during the necessarily prolonged period of the inception of schemes will have been met in this way.

STAFF.

The Board as a temporary arrangement obtained from the Port Trustees the loan of the services of Mr. W. N. Shilstone to fill the post of Secretary and Chief Accountant.

The following appointments were made to the Engineering staff:—Mr. P. Reynolds, M. Inst. C.E., to be Engineer, and Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram to be Deputy Engineer.

* The death-rate in the area varied from 43·74 to 31·16 in the fifteen years before the plague: in 1896 it was 40·42; in 1897 49·10 and in 1898, 61·61.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, sailed on Saturday last, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Miss M Peters as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr Sutherland as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 29th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Genl Brownrigg, Mr Benwell, Mr Ashburner, Mr Radcliffe, Mr Groom, Mr and Mrs Seel and infant, Mr Lee, Miss Ward, Lieut Maxwell, Mr Smith and 18 deck. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon and light W swell.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain G Jacobs arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (16th June) via Mombasa, Lamoo and Aden, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr C C Wood, Mr J Williams, Mr A. Bhicajee, Mr. Dadabhoy Muncherjee, Mr and Mrs Goo and ally and 4 deck. During the voyage she experienced from meridian of Cape Gardafui to 65 E heavy monsoon and high sea, thence to Bombay moderate wind and sea.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 1.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Mina		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Ifeafee	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Herwood	830	Nielsen			Bombay Co
Nankin	2531	Lyon			P & O Co
Ethelhilda	1873	Trowsdale			Bombay Co
Terrie	1 03	Kamjard			P & O Co
Nadir	2011	Morgan			T M & Co
India	2521	Robertson			M M & Co
Chusan	28 2	Street	China		P and O Co
Simla	1539	Bamber			M M & Co
Colas	1163	Hill			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Allen			M M & Co
Vidal	164	Boon			M M & Co
Peninsular	3047	Wheeler			P & O Co
Dumra	762	Robertson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Pekin	2523	Hayward	Kobe	10-7	P & O S N Co
B	Clan Grant	2071	Elliott	Liverpool	8-7	F M & Co
C H	Bolikow	639	Bennett	P Gulf	1-7	B & P S N Co
G	King Arthur	1017	Barron	Aden	5-7	B & P S N Co
H&J	H M S Mazdala	745	H L Fleet	R N		RI Navy
	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
K	Indravati	513	Adum	M Goa	1-7	Shepd & Co
L	Kaveri	553	Ahmed			Shepd & Co
M	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	8-7	P & O Co
N	Zulu	1786	Smith	Antwerp	8-7	W & A G & Co
O	Feronia	1529	Bainbridge	Kobe	3-7	W & A G & Co
P	Rothenfels	1864	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg	5-7	Glade & Co
Q	Irena	1288	Far	Havre	8-7	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachee	1-7	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Sultan	1781	Polnsack	Zanzibar	7-7	F Heyer
6	Parramatta	2854	Symons	China	4-7	P & O Co
8	Vindobona	2589	Belle	Trieste	7-7	A L S N Co
9	Ua	34 6	Withers			M M & Co
10	Assyria	970	Nelson			M M & Co
	100 tons Crane.					
	Byculla	1035				M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Peninsular s	Wheeler	London, June 8.
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, June 29.
	D. Balduino s	Marin	Genoa, June 12.
2	Mozaffari s	Griffin	Batavia, June 7.
	Goa s	Jacobs	Zanzibar, June 16.
	Ancona s	....	Jeddah, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Peshawar s	McCallister	Mauritius.
	Hispania s	Abrey	Liverpool, &c.
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi.
	Caledonia s	Gordon	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Clan Grant s—36 bales hemp 21 bales cotton fly, 67 bales gunny cuttings &c Tyebjee and Co; 1850 cwt oil cakes, Glade and Co; 2,00 cwt shea, Sunday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Zulu s—705 cwt rapeseed, 8,200 cwt wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,021 cwt poppyseed, A Blasecek and Co; 4,00 cwt wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 8,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA

Irena s—1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—47 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 10 bales twist, Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—6,000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

Feronia s—476 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 3 0 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 2·0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclist Section:—No. 4601, Cyclist E. C. Jolley.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

1. The following Member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 29th June and posted to No. 2 Subdivision No. 2 Company—No. 649 Trumpeter H Burgess.

2. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on coast defence and Gunnery to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m.

3. The annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 8th July at 9 p m. Nos. 1 of Subdivisions are requested to arrange for the presence of winning Teams.

Dress—Prize winners drill order with forage Caps and all badges without arms. Puttis not to be worn. Remainder of the Corps, drill order or mess dress.

The destribution will be followed by a Ladies Concert.

4. There will be a meeting of the Sports Competitions Committee at the Corps Club to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-40 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	12	20	35	25	69	22	42
Saturday, July 1st	..	..	0	10	0	5	0	4
Sunday, July 2nd	..	..	0	2	0	2	0	51
Total	20	12	20	47	25	76	22	97
Total fall to July 2nd, 1898	25	88	27	56	27	79	27	54
Total fall to July 2nd, 1897	12	59	12	19	13	84	14	41

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	40	20
30th, June, 1899	2	32
Total	42	52

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	28
Thursday, June 29th, 1899	0	10
Total	20	38
Total up to 29th June, 98	10	6
Total up to 29th June, 97	2	68

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·398	E	3	101·6	88·0	65	...	1·61	−0·31
Sirsa	29·408	NE	7	101·8	84·1	53	..	1·62	..
Delhi	29·477	E	5	8.·7	78·5	87	0·.0	4·83	+1·77
Agra	29·.79	SW	8	83·0	79·4	91	0·15	9·94	+7·16
Cawnpore	29·419	SW	5	89·3	77·	96	0·.	8·01	...
Allahabad	29·456	WSW	7	89·1	78	8	0·1	9·1.	+3·11
Jhansi	29·4 4	WNE	6	96·7	78·1	79	0·17	15·07	+9·80
Jacobabad	29·354	SE	6	112·2	86·0	67	..	0·00	−0·17
Karachi	29·4 3	WSW	15	94·4	8.	78	...	0·00	−0·57
Jeypore	29·.08	WSW	5	9.·	77·	77	0·01	5·14	+2·38
Ajmere	29·522	W	2	9 4	79·	81	0·19	3··7	+1·11
Deesa	29·5.7	SW	22	101·6	80·	75	...	1·09	−1·38
Ahmedabad	29·529	S	5	99·.	82·1	78	...	·45	...
Bhuj	29·.51	WSW	2.	94	80·9	66	...	0·65	−1·42
Jamnagar	29·57.	SW	25	95·6	...	68	...	1·22	...
Rajkot	29·.95	W	.4	97·4	80·5	75	...	6·21	+1·12
Bhownagar Para	29·694	SW	16	97·1	80·.	66	...	4·51	..
Veraval	29·616	WSW	21	85·1	82·.	86	...	3·90	...
Neemuch	29·5.2	W	19	92·5	77·0	91	...	8·06	+3·39
Indore	29·.07	WSW	7	88·7	75·1	79	...	6·.9	−0·36
Saugor	29·557	W	8	80·7	74·6	87	0·16	5·42	−2·41
Jubbulpore	29·.41	WSW	4	85·9	70·6	82	..	4·34	−5·33
Hoshangabad	?	SW	1	86·7	76·2	87		6·26	−2·42
Khandwa	29·614	W	9	94·2	79·1	69	0·11	2·71	−3·70
Raipur	29·550	SW	10	98·4	79·.	2	...	4·16	−5·26
Nagpur	29·6.3		8	96·	7 6	7.	..	3·94	−5·31
Amraoti	29·.18	WSW	9	.2·	6·	71	...	3·96	−3·31
Akola	29·634	WNW	11	90·0	75·8	69	...	4·.8	−1·58
Surat	29·621	SW	12	.9·6	80·1	.5	...	16·22	+5·56
Malegaon	29·6.0	WSW	1.	.2·4	76·1	70	...	3·09	−1·88
Bombay	29·70.	WSW	.7	.4·.	78·3	.2	0·39	21·16	−0·62
Poona	29·691	WSW	21	84·5	.2·4	..	..	4·25	−0·66
Ahmednagar	29·.01	W	12	83·3	71·0	7	0·06	4·83	...
Aurangabad	..	W	24	87·8	71·7	90	...	4·57	...
Sholapur	29·699	WSW	20	94·2	74·5	8.	...	1·12	−4·07
Ratnagiri	29·.26	SW	10	86·9	79·8	83	0·05	29·1.	−3·46
Belgaum	29·727	WSW	29	70·	68·	80	0·18	10·8.	+2·88
Goa	29·772	NW	1	87·	78·4	9.	0·40	28·8.	..
Karwar	29·770	WSW	8	85·.	76·.	84	0·51	.1·05	−.·07
Mangalore	29·81.	WNW	.	84·.	73·9	9	.1.	41·36	+7·87
Calicut	29·82.	N.	.	81·2	.·5	94	3·.2	.5·.	+11·42
Cochin	29·8.4	Calm		82·5	73·2	9	0·6.	29·08	−0·25
Bangalore	29·812	SW		85·.	6.·.	87	0·.2	0·.2	−2·77
Secunderabad	29·673	W.W	4	97·	71·9	6.	0·.6	2·76	−2·31
Masulipatam	29·..	WNW	.	1.3	.3·5	.3	..	1·4.	−4·31
Bellary	29·738	W		96·2	76·3	49	...	1·7.	−3·12
Cuddapah	29·720	WSW		102·2	80·9	51	...	0·18	−4·05
Madras	29·71.	W W		95·	8.·.	.1	...	0·52	−1·68
Coimbatore	29·805	WSW		84	69·6	93	0·22	0·72	−0·74
Trichinopoly	29·762	W		.9·	9·8	65	...	0·.	−1·55
Negapatam	29·751	SW		102·.	75·9	6	1·14	2·62	+0·18
Colombo	29·85	SW	2	85·	7.·.	85	...	9·26	+1·90
Aden	29·738	SW		95·3	83·3	72	...	0·0	... 01

In column "Wind rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.,=0·13 (22·3.); G. T. H.,=0·10 (21·50.); St. G. H.,=0·10 (21·9.); C. P.,=0·29 (21·16).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds remain about the same as yesterday, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 26 at Khandwa, 22 at Trichinopoly and 20 at Deesa, Veraval, Neemuch, Malegaon and Sholapur.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 13° in excess of the normal at Deesa, Raipur, Nagpur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Negapatam. The minimum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity shows local rises in many places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (3·22"); over an inch at Mangalore and Negapatam (1·14"); and under three-quarters of an inch at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Saugor, Khandwa, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Coimbatore.

The monsoon gradient is about normal, but the other weather conditions being less favourable, the rain is at present chiefly confined to the coast and the North-West Provinces, where it is falling, but the amounts in most cases are small.

The s.s. Sultan, left Lamoo on the 20th June, and up to about Latitude 4° N. Longitude 50° E. she experienced moderate to fresh winds from south south-east and south, cloudy weather and a high sea; thence to Latitude 14° N. Longitude 72° E. strong monsoon blowing with a moderate to fresh gale, overcast sky and a high sea and swell; to her arrival at Goa on the 28th fresh monsoon with light rain squalls.

The Mail Steamer Peninsular left Aden on the 28th and reports having experienced up to Longitude 53° E. moderate to light wind from north-east south and south-west with increasing southerly swell; thence to Longitude 76° E. fresh to strong monsoon and heavy sea; to arrival this morning moderate to gentle monsoon, cloudy weather and a moderate following sea.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Saturday: Pressure has risen briskly in the depression area in North-Western Provinces and fallen slightly in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Chota Nagpur. The depression is practically unchanged. Temperature has risen rapidly in Punjab, Rajputana and Bihar, and fallen rapidly in Berar. It is in considerable excess on the Madras Coast and Madras Deccan, and in considerable defect in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. Light to moderate general rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, cost and north Bengal, Orissa, North Western Provinces, the eastern hill district of Upper India and eastern states of Central India and moderate to heavy rain on the west coast. Showers are extending in Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·675
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·9
General Directions of wind* ... WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	403
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during month	20·81
" " year	22·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0·51

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director, Government Observatory.

LORD PIRBRIGHT has presented a plot of freehold ground of between five and six acres in extent at Bisley, for the erection thereon of cottage homes of rest for discharged soldiers. In the letter conveying his offer to Lord Wolseley, the donor expresses his desire to add his contribution to the scheme by which soldiers discharged from the Service as invalided or those who are permanently disabled, may find a home where they will be nursed. Lord Wolseley regards the gift as a patriotic one, that may lead to increased pecuniary support in aid of worthy object.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "Duo BALDUINO," Captain O. Gancpa, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 1st inst., and that she is landing and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDAVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

PIANOFORTES FOR POONA SEASON 1899.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER, AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD., IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS. BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CONDENSED MILK. PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING JULY, 1.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 107 11-16. In French Rentes there was a drop of 1 per cent., to 100 3-4, and another in Paris Exchange on London of 1 centime, to 25 18 cs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 114; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1 8 per cent lower, at £67 3-8 Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s 3 13-6d Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3 8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 11-16d. per oz; also in New York, at 60 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent. less, at 4·87 1-4 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £90,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £40,000 in Gold; £40,000 in Silver to Calcutta, and £20,000 in Gold; £2 ,0 0 0 in Silver to Hongkong, and £73,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

There was no further change in Consols to-day, 107 11-16 being still quoted. French Rentes recovered 1-4 per cent., to 101. Paris exchange on London continued at 25 18 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan 114, and Rupee Securities at £67 3-8. Bar Silver was 1-4d. dearer, at 27 3-4d per oz; but was unchanged in New York, at 60 1-2 cents. per oz., demand exchange on London remaining at 4·87 1-4 dollars.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 28s., June-July shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and Red Karachi at 27 1-2s., July-August shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 37 1-4s., per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Brown Rapeseed, 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal; Linseed, 33 5-8s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 11,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; and American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the distant positions only. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Prices were unchanged all round in the Liverpool Cotton market to-day. The day's sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 67,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales lower, at 62,000 bales. The week's imports were 47 000 bales The total Stock decreased by 24,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,264,000 bales

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 1 16 cents per lb. yesterday, September Futures declined 1 cent., to 5·53 cents, and December advanced to a like extent, at 5·69 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

To-day, Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent. in New York, to 6 1-8 cents per lb.; September Futures 10 points, to 5·63 cents, and December 9 points, to 5 78 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 6,000 bales The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,900,000 bales, compared with 10,870 000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally, the Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, with a small business passing. Prices are generally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,727	bales.
Wheat	19,275	cwts.
Linseed	6 463	"
Rapeseed	7,642	"
Poppyseed	1,344	"
Castorseed	3,216	"
Rice	27,715	"

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone this morning at 1s. 4 . for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d for three months' sight credits. A little business was reported, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 4d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 4d.		"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d		"
Francs	1·70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at 100 3-4 for Money, 3 1-2 per cents., 100 13-16 for Account, and 93 for Threes.

SHARES.—Mofussil Press are Rs 2 1-2 higher; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are Rs 5 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the second; Swadesi Mill are Rs. 5 higher; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 1 1-4 lower, at Rs. 1,293 3-4 per share.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
For Judgment.

217-98—Crawford B and Co—Ellen Atkins vs Edward C O'Brien—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

634-98—Payne G and S—Trimowndas Jadhowjee vs Nagjee bha Nathabhai—Wadia and G
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakhmidas Vadjee and others vs Vallibhoo Mansukhlal—D and J.
641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.
195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.
537 97—Crawford B and Co—Oomar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Monomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.
358-97—B V N Kirtikar—Abdool Gaffoor Nizamudin Patel vs Cootboodin bin Amerudin Patel and others—J C Cama.
398 93—Little and Co—Noor Mohomed Peerbhoy and another vs Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damjee and another—Payne G and S. and Thakurdas D C and H.
572-98—Ardeshir H and D—Gangjeebhoy Poonjee vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Mathuibai and J—Part heard.
361 98—Tyabji D and Co—Raghoo null Budhsing and another vs Kissenchand Chhotalal and another—Bicknell M and M.
97-99—Captain and V—Chimnajee Ramjee vs The Honble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—M H Khan and Dikshit and D.
37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokhlchand Rowchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
62-97—M H Khan—Kaloosing Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect *

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe. perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vessayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamades and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

* Shanghai wires lines through Kiangsi province and coast line south of Amoy both interrupted.

Telegrams for Southern China, will suffer delay, unless marked via Cable from Shanghai.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd July 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	..
Teheran	2	10	58 a.m.	...	15
Suez	2	1	20 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 2nd July, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	0	—	2
" Karachi	...	2	—	1
" Madras	...	27	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE—June 8, the wife of E S George, C I E, Indian Civil Service, Hal Royde, Halifax, of a son.

DIXON—June 7, the wife of Capt C M Dixon, 16th Queen's Lancers, Simla, India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALEXANDER—BOSANQUET—June 8, at Christ Church, Lancaster gate, E B Alexander, Ceylon Civil Service, son of R D Alexander, Bengal Civil Service, to Mabel Elsa or, daughter of W D Bosanquet, of Hollowswood, Ceylon.

DEATH.

KROHN—June 9, in London, of acute pneumonia and pleurisy Amy Constance, the beloved wife of A Krohn, Esq., of Maldon Court, sometime tutor to H H the Nizam, and second daughter of the late Colonel Meadows-Taylor, C S I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—June 18, at Madras, the wife of Thomas Kenneth Taylor, Salt, Abkari, and Customs Revenue Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—LAMB—June 27, at Monghyr, E I Railway, Charles Keith Smith, to Grace Una Lamb.

DEATHS.

PARKER—June 23, at Kurseong, after a long and trying illness, Edith, the beloved wife of Sydney H Parker, Loco and Carriage Supdt of the Dibru Sadiya Railway, Dibrugarh, aged 2 years and 8 months.

WINDSOR—June 21, at Burdwan, John Windsor, C S, aged 32 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1899.

THE P. & O. and other steamship companies are within a measurable distance of the time when they can confer great benefits on the public, while largely increasing their own dividend. Fuel, a ton of which has the heating power of two and a-half tons of coal, and which costs much less, will be available in quantities equal to any conceivable demand. It has been for some years in use on a very considerable scale in the Caspian and Black Seas, and even in the Mediterranean. This fuel is the fifth product of the distillation of the crude oil obtained in the region round Baku in unlimited quantities and is known locally as *astatki*. In the *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. P. H. Skrine gives much interesting information derived from personal observation as to the extent to which this fuel is used. Nothing else, he tells us, is burned on the railways of Central Asia, the Caucasus and Southern Russia, on the Black Sea, Caspian and river steamers, and in the innumerable industrial works springing into existence around the Sea of Azov. Beside its superiority in heating power, it has the great advantage of dispensing with stokers; all that is required is an attendant to turn the tap connected with a sheet-iron tank which has been filled by gravity or by pumping. A current of air or of steam driven at high pressure through a nozzle, called a pulveriser, carries with it the liquid fuel in minute subdivision into the tubes of the boiler. The white roaring flame has a hundred and fifty per cent. greater heating power than coal. Steam is produced, it might almost be said, instantaneously. The principle is practically the same as that of the Primus Stove, Nansen's faithful companion in Arctic solitudes. At Baku, *astatki* is sold at ten and sixpence a ton. When the pipe carries it over the four hundred miles to the harbour of Batoum, it will be delivered at the steamer's side at about sixteen shillings per ton, a price which will render the competition of Cardiff coal out of the question. There are no ashes, cinders or other debris to be got rid of, no smoke, litter or dust. The comfort of the passengers on board, delivered from the coal-fiend, will be greatly increased, while the steamers will be able to utilise for cargo nearly two-thirds of the space now given to the stowage of coal. There will be a considerable saving in wages by the elimination of the stokers. *Astatki* is described as a dark, viscous fluid, not more inflammable than vegetable oil, and less so than coal, which, as a recent experience on one of our great liners has reminded us, may take fire from spontaneous combustion. As we have said, *astatki* is the fifth product of the crude oil which is distilled in iron boilers holding forty or more tons. The temperature is raised by passing superheated steam through tubes in the boilers. Benzine and gasoline are first taken off, then kerosine, of a specific gravity, next solar oil, which is of a higher flashing point, what is left being of a far greater specific gravity than either and is treated as *astatki*. This latter is not only an invaluable fuel for heating steam boilers, but can be made to yield by redistilation when mixed with superheated steam, three descriptions of lubricating oil, the spindle, the machine and the cylinder, which are in great request in Manchester and in Bombay.

The world, until quite recently, was strangely ignorant of the very existence of its greatest treasures. Before the forties, we knew nothing of the immense coal fields of California and Australia, it was only in quite recent years that we heard of the diamond mines of Kimberley, the gold reefs of the Rand, the oil-wells of America and those on the shores of the Caspian. It was known from ancient times that mysterious fires blazed at intervals in the region near Baku, and priests from India, generally supposed to be Parsis, but really Hindus, built a temple round one of these fires, holding that it was sacred to the fire-faced goddess, Jwala Mukhi. There, a priest from Kangra, in the Punjab, was found in 1866, by Colonel C. E. Stewart, the present British Consul-General at Odessa. He was the survivor of three who had formerly watched the sacred flame. One had been murdered by Tartars, for the money given him by devotees, the other had fled. In 1881, the Colonel, when re-visiting Baku, found that a refining company had bought the surrounding property and had expropriated the remaining caretaker of the temple, which was deserted. In 1886 there were only two petroleum refineries, and land could be bought at twopence the square yard. The population was less than 13,000, it is now 120,000. There are over two hundred refineries, and the Tartar and American owners of the land demand twelve shillings a square yard for as much as they can be induced to sell. Baku is surrounded on three sides by land some eighteen miles long and two miles in width, the thin crust of which covers a sea of petroleum. The Caspian is 85 feet lower in level than the Black Sea, and the oil, produced in immense quantities in the volcanic mountains in the north-west, flows by natural gravity to the neighbourhood of Baku. The north-east and the north-west of this belt are exploited, the intervening area has yet to be tapped. The whole of the Ancheron peninsula, of which the Baku district is part, overlies a sea of petroleum. In some places, when tapped, the oil flows forth in a fountain of dangerous magnitude and is difficult to control. A chance spark may set the whole in a blaze, and carry destruction for miles around. Less dangerous, if more costly to work, are the wells, seven hundred to eight hundred feet deep, from which the oil is drawn by an ingenious process. A valve tube, capable of holding 720 pounds of oil, is lowered into the well, is raised and emptied in a minute by steam power which is in itself a source of danger, as the carelessness of the men may at any moment cause a conflagration entailing the destruction of the works, which may easily extend to the neighbouring establishments. Insurance companies recoil from the risk, for in an hour incalculable damage may be done.

The only effective precaution against fire is for the Syndicate or Company concerned to acquire a considerable area of land around the works, and thus as far as possible isolate themselves from external danger. This means the locking up of a great deal of capital which may not be recouped. The boring may find but inadequate supply of oil, or on the other hand may set free what a gold miner might call a "pocket" of oil, which would burst forth with uncontrollable force, and in a short time exhaust the spring. The risks are heavy, but on the other hand the prizes are enough to tempt even the most prudent. Mr. Skrine gives a typical instance of what may befall. Twenty years ago, an Armenian, in partnership with a Tartar, with the Russified name of Taghieff, bought a perpetual lease of twenty-eight acres of land in the Bibi-abad Basin. This cost them £1,300. They expended what was left of their joint capital in sinking wells, but though there were traces of oil, they did not light upon any in paying quantities. The Armenian lost faith in the enterprise and sold his share to Taghieff, at cost price. Forthwith, oil was struck—a flowing well, a fountain of petroleum, yielding 12,700 tons a day for several weeks, and worth £5,000. The unhappy Armenian blew his brains out on seeing what he had lost. Taghieff, who can hardly sign his name, is worth over two millions sterling. A few months since, he sold this lucrative property to a London limited company for a hundred thousand pounds. The Tartar might now, in his turn, blow his brains out, for this English company had scarcely begun operations when they struck another fountain of oil larger than the first. In the last ten years, the increase of the output of petroleum in the Baku basins has been little short of a thousand per cent., the quantity raised last year being 7,000,000 tons. Now that the oil has been found in far larger areas to the north-west, it may be confidently expected that the use of "astatki" will become very prevalent in the mercantile marine, and above all in the navies of the great Powers. Both Russia and France have under construction warships which are adapted for either petroleum or coal. The supersession of coal by "astatki" will nearly treble the time which warships can keep the sea without seeking fresh supplies of fuel.

IT is very rare to find a native writer undertaking a work in the vernacular language of vast proportions extending to more than twenty volumes and requiring a whole lifetime for its production. Literature of a high order is a plant of rare growth among the natives and flourishes but seldom in individual cases. When we come across cases of genuine literary efforts, we have much pleasure in encouraging them. Such a case is that of an important work in Marathi now in course of publication by Mr. Narayen Bhawanrao Paojee, Revenue officer of the Bombay Government. It is called "Bharata Samrajya" or the "Indian Empire," and is planned to give an account of this country from the early Vedic times down to the final extinction of the Hindu power in 1818 with the downfall of the Marathas under the last Peishwa. It is planned on such a scale as to require as many as twenty or twenty-five volumes for its completion. It is divided into two parts, of which the first in six volumes, we are glad to see, is already complete. This part contains the preliminary matter, so to speak, and forms an elaborate prologue to the history of India which is quite unique in vernacular literature. A slight glimse at the contents of the volumes will show how extensive are the foundations on which Mr. Paojee desires to build up his work. The first volume gives an account of the general aspects of the country, its products, its flora, fauna, and mineral wealth, and its geology and meteorology. In his second the author proceeds to treat of the ancient Aryan and their intellectual development, their sacred language, the Sanskrit, and the four Vedas, their two great Epics, their prose, poetry and rhetoric. In the next volume the history and geography of the country in those ancient times are handled. Ancient Hindu culture forms the subject matter of the fourth volume, in which a summary is taken of the sciences and arts, philosophy, metaphysics, astronomy, geometry and medicine as well as the fine arts. The fifth is devoted to the Civil and Military administration and the various political institutions of the ancient Hindus, to whose family life, character, morals, commercial and other enterprise is devoted the sixth and last volume of the first part. The author has already entered upon the second part, of which he has issued two volumes up to now. The first is devoted to the very important and interesting subject of religion, and the second or eighth volume of the whole series recently issued deals with caste and social matters. From this short sketch of his plan so far prosecuted with success by the author, it will be seen how thoroughly he has gone into his subject and given the Indian public a work unattempted by his countrymen on this side of India upward, nor is the object alone worthy of praise. Mr. Paojee has so far executed his plan with skill and intelligence. He has gone to good and reliable sourcces of information, though it may be said that he may have withstood still better with a little further research and trouble. We are glad to see a scholar like Mr. Justice Ranade favourably impressed with the Marathi author's work. "Barring certain exaggerations," he says, "the natural pride in a noble ancestry, the tone of the book is moderate and well balanced." And we quite agree with him in calling the work a valuable acquisition to Marathi literature. We hope the hundred vernacular languages like the Guzerati may also have such a work written in them.

REGARDING the movement of troops reported by Reuter, it appears that the artillery announced as ordered to the Cape would have gone there in any case next September. The movement therefore is no new one, and is only to be carried out six weeks earlier than originally intended. The African regiment ordered to Mauritius again is one that was raised some time since for the express purpose of relieving the 1st Bengal Infantry, which was only left temporarily by the Government of India to Mauritius. Supposing the South African cloud to blow over, therefore, the 1st Bengal Infantry may expect to return to India. On the other hand, small parties of the Army Service corps which are being despatched to South Africa are no doubt sent with a view to meet eventualities. They are what would be sent in advance to make arrangements supposing the despatch of troops were contemplated. It will be seen, however, that the movements so far ordered are little more than in the ordinary course. Regarding the possible despatch of troops from India to South Africa nothing is yet known in Simla and no orders have been issued.

THE downward tendency in Indian Railway earnings has at last stopped, and the returns now published for the week ending 17th June, for the first time for many weeks past, show better results than in the corresponding period last year. The improvement is chiefly due to the larger earnings on the East Indian Railway. The total falling off since the commencement of the official year, however, still amounts to 55 lakhs on Indian Railways as a whole.

A SCHEME for the marching out of British troops under field service conditions from cantonments, is to be put into operation upon a considerable scale next cold weather throughout India. Details affecting the operations of the troops in the Bombay Command will be found in our telegram columns.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the regulations against plague framed under the Venice Sanitary Convention should be imposed against arrivals from Alexandria at Aden and at all ports in the Bombay Presidency.

THE latest rain reports state that the fall has been satisfactory over the greater portion of India.

CAPTAIN BARTON of the Guides will, it is believed, be given the command of the new Khyber Force.

A FULL and searching enquiry is now being made by the Punjab Government into the various recommendations of the recent Simla Extension Committee.

WE regret to hear that Captain F. G. G. Griffin, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 2nd circle, died at Murree on Tuesday morning, from abscess of the liver.

AFTER a respite of twelve days a fresh case of plague occurred at the village of Aur in the Jullunder district on the 23rd. There was also one case and one death in the Bazidpur plague camp. The village of Musapur is declared free.

THE bridging material at Kushalgarh, purchased during the recent North-Western Frontier disturbances, will be retained there until October by the Public Works Department, after which it will be transferred to Attock, and made over to the Military Works Department.

ACCORDING to a report from Kabul a few days ago one Mahomed Umer Khan, Ulazai, a servant of the Amir, fired a pistol at his master. Fortunately the shot passed under His Highness's arm and the Amir was not wounded. The man was at once seized, but we have not learned his fate.

A COMPETITIVE examination for twenty-three appointments in the Indian Medical Service will be held in London on the 28th proximo. As twenty-eight vacancies in the R.A.M.C. are advertised, the exceptionally large number of fifty-one medical commissions will be offered for competition at a single examination.

ADMIRAL DEWEY left Colombo in the U. S. flagship Olympia on the 28th ult. "en route" to the Mediterranean. When the Admiral approaches New York he may expect to see, floating in mid-air, "Old Glory," or the flag of the star and stripes, held aloft by a tandem of kites attached to logs floating in the sea. This is the idea of Mr. Horsman, the Broklyn kite expert.

COLONEL SINCLAIR gave an interesting lecture on the 2nd Sikh War at the United Service Institute, Simla, Wednesday afternoon, the lecture being illustrated by a series of excellent war maps for which the Institution is justly celebrated. Among those present were Sir William and Lady Lockhart, General and Mrs. Gaselee, Generals Tyler, and Beresford Loevt, Colonels Wolfe-Murray, Abbott and Duperier, and many others. Sir E. Collen, who presided, made some interesting comments on the lecture and thanked the lecturer.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras has communicated to the Native Christians of South Canara his acknowledgement of the receipt of their memorial in regard to the incidence of Succession Duties on Native Christians. In informing them that their original memorial has been submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, his Excellency has told them that before the receipt of their memorial, and independently of it, the Government of Madras had already addressed the Government of India on the subject.

THE following is the latest snake story—all the way from Mandalay. A cyclist was wheeling along South Moat Road at an easy pace, enjoying the beautiful moonlight, when he ran over something which he thought was a piece of string. To his dismay, however, he found it was something worse, for the thing was clinging to the spokes of his front wheel. Hastily dismounting, he examined it and found that it was a snake. The wheel had evidently passed over the tail and raising its head at the time, it had got entangled in the spokes. Fortunately, it was a harmless species of water snake. Anyhow it paid dearly for its importunity for its head was quickly crushed.

ALTHOUGH, observes a contemporary, the Indian Stamp Act No. 11 of 1899, which comes in force on the 1st instant, does not differ very materially from the Act of 1879, Sir James Westland has in several points brought it into closer accordance with the English law most noticeably by the provision that all bills of exchange payable on demand, including cheques, must in future bear a one anna stamp. Up to the present such documents for less amounts than Rs. 2 have been exempted from stamp duty. This should be borne in mind by those of the public who are in the habit of drawing unstamped cheques on their bankers for small amounts. Another point worthy of attention is that the "ad valorem" duty on bills of exchange expressed in any currency other than that of British India will be calculated on the value of such money at the rate of exchange of the day and not at par as previously.

A CALINGAPATAM correspondent, in a letter to a contemporary, says :—Calingapatam was once an important seaport, but it has lost much of its importance now. Rice and jaggery were the chief articles of merchandise exported at this place. Owing to the opening of the East Coast Railway and Burma sending out rice of a superior quality, the rice trade has considerably fallen off, while the total dislocation of jaggery was brought about by certain unscrupulous local merchants who used to mix up sand and ship the adulterated article to foreign places. The inevitable consequence was that when the fraud was detected, the export of jaggery entirely collapsed. The only articles that are now exported here are mustard, gingelly, gram and sundry others. It is hoped, however that if the proposed Gunupur-Calingapatam branch railway become an accomplished fact, Calingapatam may regain its original importance."

ON the 19th instant, writes the frontier paper, while a caravan of camel laden with Commissariat stores, en route from Bannu to Wetta Khel, was halting at the Nar Tabil Ram stream to water the animals, a party of six Waziris suddenly swooped down upon them, and before they knew where they were, beat off all resistance and were off with the beasts. The camel men, however, soon came to their senses and made so determined an attack, that they recovered the camels and captured five out of the six dacoits, the remaining man escaping owing to being mounted on a pony. The frequency of these crimes by trans-border marauders in the Bannu district, however, has roused the authorities, and with the organisation of flying columns, suitably located and ready at a moment's notice to scour the country or take up pursuit, along with the closing of all the passes and rewards for early "shabbar" of raiders' movements, the Waziris, we hope, will soon be having a bad time.

THE results of the annual inspection of British Corps in Army Signalling for 1898-99 are published. The Commander-in-Chief considers that the efficiency of the cavalry and infantry is generally satisfactory. There is, however, considerable difference in the figure of merit between the infantry corps at the head of the list and those at the bottom, and he trusts that the high standard arrived at by many corps may be more nearly attained by all at the next annual inspection. It has been brought to notice that the signalling equipment of many corps is in an incomplete condition, the articles allowed by the equipment tables not having been indented for and breakages and losses not replaced. His Excellency desires that steps be at once taken, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, to remedy this. The following units and corps are specially commended for efficiency. "F" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, "J" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, No 11 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery, 16th Lancers, 11th Hussars, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, and 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

NOW that the plague cases in the Punjab have once more fallen to a very low figure, the authorities ought, and as we understand intend, writes the Lahore paper, to make a vigorous effort to stamp out the pestilence altogether before the beginning of the cold weather, and with this view will in no way relax but rather increase their endeavours. The observation staff will continue during the rains to tour about the infected areas for the purpose of discovering outbreaks at the earliest date possible, and a force of police will be maintained ready to cordon any village in which the disease is detected. It has not been found practicable to provide a staff large enough to keep wide rural tracts under close supervision, so that the narrowing of the infected area enables a better watch to be set. But the real secret of success in preventive measures is the co-operation of the people themselves in giving prompt and willing information of the appearance of the enemy, and this unfortunately is precisely where the real difficulty arises. Speaking generally, the people cannot, or will not understand the methods of our plague officers, in spite of every attempt to invite their confidence by permitting the sick to be visited and attended by their friends and their own "hakims." Nothing deters them from a tempting concealment, and they seem to learn nothing from experience of the futility and risk of a course which makes their village a hot-bed of the disease when timely information would probably have led to its speedy release from the quarantine list. Some villages have shown themselves ready enough to report outbreaks among their neighbours which is so far good; but even these have often been sedulously concealing cases among themselves at the same time. It could almost seem as if nothing but the slow spread of education and common sense could be hoped for to free the country from the perpetual presence and annual recrudescence of the plague.

THE Admiralty has issued orders directing the first-class armoured cruiser Immortalite, Capt. Sir E. Chichester, to be paid off into the C. Division of the Medway Dockyard Reserve, on July 8.

CAPT. R. L. GROOME has been selected to succeed Capt. C. J. Norcock in command of the Flora, cruiser, and as commodore of the second class, South-East Coast of America Station, to date June 20.

ATTENTION is drawn in the Aldershot district orders to the waste which occurs daily from the soldiers' messes. It is stated that from the Stanhope lines alone in three months 185 bushels of bread were removed as refuse.

THE Astræa, cruiser, was commissioned at Chatham, yesterday, by Capt A. W. Paget, C.M.G., for service on the Mediterranean Station, in succession to the Scylla, Capt. P. M. Scott. She will have a complement of 318 officers and men.

THE Lightning, torpedo boat destroyer, was commissioned at Portsmouth on June 12 by Lieut. and Commander L. C. O. Mansergh, and the crew of the Ranger, torpedo-boat destroyer, the latter being at the same time paid off for repairs.

IT has been notified at Portsmouth that the Queen has granted medals for distinguished service in the field to Colour Sergts. Seabright, Jenvey, and Russell, and Sergts. Matheson and Sears, of the Royal Marine Art., who took part in the gunboat operations on the Nile against the Khalifa last autumn.

THE mutinous men of the North Guernsey Militia have been ordered to return all arms and accoutrements forthwith. A detachment of the Wiltshire Regiment was turned out in the middle of Sunday night to remove all ammunition from the Militia Depot. Some of the men had twenty rounds of ball served out to them.

ADMIRAL SIR E. R. FREMANTLE on June 12 officially announced that Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax will succeed him as Commander-in-Chief of the Plymouth Station. In wishing the officers and men farewell Admiral Fremantle thanked them for having greatly aided him in the discharge of his duties, and rendered this, his final period of command, one which would always be among the most pleasant he had held.

SITTING in the Queen's Bench Division on June 13, Mr. Justice Wright granted an application to withdraw Mr. Hooley's request for his discharge in bankruptcy. Counsel on that gentleman's behalf explained that Mr. Hooley's position as to liabilities was likely to be so changed that the bankrupt hoped to be able to submit a scheme of arrangement which would be acceptable, and to apply at some future time for his discharge, when deficiency of assets would no longer be an obstacle.

EARL SPENCER presided over the annual meeting of the Navy Records Society, held on June 14 at the Royal United Service Institution. The report of the council (which was adopted) expressed regret for the death of, among other members, Mr. Bayard, the late American Ambassador to this country, and M. Spont, a distinguished French historian and contributor to the society's publications. Announcement was made of a number of interesting works about to be issued or in preparation.

IT is announced from the Home District Office that Lord Wolseley has desired that the following should be made known in the district :—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as representing the Queen and receiving the salute on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday has expressed to the Commander-in-Chief his great satisfaction at the appearance and steadiness of the Brigade of Guards on parade, and at the excellent way in which they performed the ceremony of trooping the colour.

AN interesting ceremony took place on June 14 on board the training ship Conway in the Mersey, the Queen's gold medallist being selected. Her Majesty gives the medal to the boy who shows the finest qualities of the sailor, including cheerful submission to superiors, self-respect and independence of character, kindness to and protection of the weak, readiness to forgive offence, desire to conciliate the differences of others, and fearless devotion to duty with unflinching truthfulness. The majority of votes was given to Cadet Jackson, who received the medal.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Mr. Fischer, member of the Free State Executive, has reported the results of his mission to Pretoria to the Afrikander leaders, and it is understood that President Kruger is unwilling to grant the concessions suggested by the Afrikanders.

Mr. TeWater, a member of the Cape Ministry, and Mr. Hofmeyr are starting for Bloemfontein, where they will meet the Transvaal Ministers.

The Transvaal Government has modified the order for the removal of coolies to locations outside the towns which came into operation to-day.

Some have been granted three months' extension of their present holdings; others are allowed to remain until the leases obtained before 1889 expire, and those having fixed property before the removal law was passed are allowed to remain while they hold the property.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at the City Liberal Club, said it was the duty of every patriot to avoid anything that was likely to prejudice an amicable settlement in Africa.

He repeated that he saw nothing in what had occurred with the Transvaal to justify warlike preparations.

AMERICAN WARSHIP AT DELAGOA BAY.

The American cruiser Chicago has arrived at Delagoa Bay, and her commander, Howison, proceeds to Pretoria.

THE RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

The riots in Brussels have been suppressed and the city is now quiet. The Ministry is conciliating the malcontents.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, to-day, the Rev. W. G. Peel was consecrated Bishop of Mombassa; the Rev. W. King, Bishop of Madagascar; and the Rev. H. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras.

THE SAXE-COBURG SUCCESSION.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S RENUNCIATION.

The Duke of Connaught, refusing to reside in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, has renounced his heirship to the Duchy in favour of the Duke of Albany, who agrees to an immediate residence and education there.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES IN CEYLON.

In the Commons, this evening, Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question, said that so long as the Egyptian Government believed that the return of Arabi Pasha and the other Egyptian exiles was dangerous to public order, the British Government cannot press for such a concession.

FURTHER SOUDAN HONOURS.

To-day's "Gazette" announces that the Distinguished Service Order has been conferred upon the following officers of the Egyptian Army for operations in the Soudan:—Colonel F. J. Nason, Surgeon-Captain J. W. Jennings, and Lieutenant E. P. Strickland.

The following officers have been promoted for services during the operations against Ahmed Fedil:—Colonel Lewis, Major Ferguson, and Captain Sir H. B. Hill.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

The British Revenue returns for the quarter just ended show an increase of £1,869,157.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Captain Dreyfus landed at Quiberon early this morning.

He was rowed ashore in a stormy sea, and at once proceeded to Rennes, being conveyed partly by rail and partly in a landau.

A large crowd had assembled at Rennes, but there was no demonstration.

The prisoner appeared well, and carried himself in a very upright attitude.

A DISORDERLY LEGISLATURE.

Unparalleled scenes of violence have occurred in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

During a division the Socialists rushed to seize the voting urns when a free fight ensued in which several members were seriously injured.

A Royal decree has been issued closing the session.

UNREST IN SPAIN.

JULY 2.

Rioting of a serious nature has taken place at Barcelona and Valencia, and several persons are reported to have been killed and wounded.

Symptomatic general unrest prevails amongst the Spanish middle classes with the Government's financial expedients.

BOATING FATALITY IN WALES.

Twelve excursionists to Pwllheli, North Wales, have been drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

The first innings of England in the third test match closed for 220.

Australia in the second innings compiled 224, and when play ended for the day, England had scored 19 runs without the loss of a wicket.

LATER.

The third test match England vs. Australia was abandoned, to-day, owing to the rain.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Hampshire has defeated Surrey at Portsmouth by six wickets.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with the homeward mails of the 24th ultimo, arrived here, at 10 p.m., to-day.

THE KARACHI KHOJAS STILL RESTLESS.

COMMUNITY LEADERS BOUND OVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 1.

Owing to the disturbed state of the Khoja community, Mr. Cumming, the City Magistrate, at the instigation of the police, has issued notices to eleven of the leading members of the Khoja community, requiring them to give security of Rs. 1,000 each, to secure the peace and prevent the two factions of the community breaking out in riots one against the other.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

FULL PROGRAMME.

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The following are the details of the proposals approved by the Commander-in-Chief for the marching out of troops under field service conditions and manœuvres next cold weather, in the Bombay Command:—

QUETTA DISTRICT.

All British troops and any native troops required and available to be marched out for manœuvres in the vicinity of Quetta. The troops to remain in garrison, also the plan of manœuvres and marching are to be settled locally, but British troops are to be kept out of cantonments as long as possible.

MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

C. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 20th Hussars, and 2nd Royal Irish from Mhow, also 27th Field Battery Royal Artillery, 2 companies 1st Royal Fusiliers and 3rd Squadrons, 3rd Bombay Cavalry from Neemuch, and 36th Field Battery Royal Artillery, 6th companies 1st Royal Fusiliers, 1 Squadron 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and 25th Bombay Infantry, all from Nusserabad, are to meet in the vicinity of Neemuch, manœuvre together, and then return to stations. The troops remaining in Garrison comprising at the Mhow depots of the British corps and five companies 4th Bombay Rifles, and at Neemuch and Nusserabad depots only.

POONA.

The 1st, 16th and 29th Field Batteries Royal Artillery, 1st Bombay Lancers, 2nd Royal Scots, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, 16th Bombay Infantry, No. 2 company Bombay Sappers, all from Poona, also 6 companies 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, from Ahmednagar, 4th Bombay Cavalry from Sirur, and any troops that can be spared from Bombay will all march to vicinity of Khandala and there manœuvre. The 6 companies Welsh Regiment will move into Poona and remain encamped there for duty, during the absence of the British troops of the station, and there manœuvres, while E. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers, 6 companies 3rd Bombay Infantry, and 28th Bombay Pioneers will remain in Garrison at Poona. The 8th Bombay Infantry at Ahmednagar. No troops will remain in Garrison at Sirur, while in Bombay the troops to be left in Garrison is left to the local decision.

KAMPTEE.

The 58th Field Battery Royal Artillery, and 1st East Kent Regiment from Kamptee are to march approximately half way to Jubbulpore, there to meet the Jubbulpore force, and manœuvre together before returning, the 2nd Madras Infantry remaining in Garrison at Kamptee. In the case of troops from Mhow, Neemuch, Nusserabad, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sirur, Bombay, and Kamptee the length and site of the manœuvres are to be decided locally, but British troops are to be kept out of cantonments as long as possible.

SIND.

The 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment from the Sind District under the relief programme, 3 companies march from Karachi to Hyderabad, and vice versa. This should be extended to admit of the whole Battalion performing the march. The cost of the extra 2 companies are to be debited to the marching grant. Meanwhile the 33rd and 35th field Batteries, No. 4 company, Eastern Division Artillery, 7th Bombay Lancers, and 19th and 27th Bombay Infantry remain in Garrison in the Sind District.

Marching to be carried out under field service conditions, the heavy baggage, etc. of detachments moving in relief to be sent by rail.

FIELD SERVICE CONDITIONS.

All troops will move under field service conditions; light tents for British troops to be arranged for the British Infantry detachments at Satara, Deolali, Ahmedabad and Deesa; move under the relief programme and they and their relieving detachments should be marched instead of railed to the fullest possible extent. In case of batteries not detailed above but which will move into camp for their annual practice, their stay outside cantonments should be prolonged as much as possible.

Aden District will be disposed of separately.

FUNDS.

The allotment for the above manœuvres in the Bombay Command is Rs. 32,500, of which Rs. 11,000 go to Mhow, Neemuch and Nusseerabad; Rs. 8,500 to Poona, Ahmednagar, Sirur, and Bombay; Rs. 2,500 to Kamptee, and Rs. 500 to Sind.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A CONVOY ATTACKED BY WAZIRIS.

A convoy, marching from Jandola to Dera Ismail Khan, yesterday morning, was attacked by the Waziris, near Haideri Kach, one sepoy and one Waziri being wounded in the affray.

DEATH OF LIEUT. McCLELLAND.

Lieutenant McClelland, Quartermaster, Connaught Rangers, died, yesterday, at Murree, of heat apoplexy.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The transports Dunera, Simla, Dilwar, a,and Nubia will be employed to carry reliefs next trooping season between India and England. The first ship arrives in Bombay at the end of September with three batteries of Artillery, leaving again on 6th October, with another three batteries. The last transport leaves Bombay at the end of March. The first troopship voyage outward next autumn will be via the Cape. Number 5 company, Western Artillery at Rawalpindi, and No. 24 Eastern at Delhi have been selected for seaport training next winter, proceeding to Karachi and Calcutta, respectively, where they arrive in the middle of November.

THE GOLD MEDAL ESSAY.

The subject for next year's United Service Institute Gold Medal is the Use of Light Railways (two-foot six gauge) in Indian warfare, and the organisation and working of the Railway Corps.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Davidson, Mint Master, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave; Major G. M. Porter officiating.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Superior Accounts Branch in this department shall henceforth be recruited to the extent of four-ninths of the vacancies from students selected by the Secretary of the Staff from Cooper's Hill, to that of three-ninths of the vacancies by the promotion of deserving subordinates, and to the extent of the remaining two-ninths by competitive examination of nominated candidates. The last two classes of recruitment are strictly confined to statutory natives of India. In the case of the last named not less than three candidates shall be nominated for each vacancy, and no candidate will be allowed to compete more than twice. The age of such candidates must be between eighteen and twenty-three. Nomination of candidates lies entirely with the Accountant-General, P. W. D.

The Government also reserves the right to make special and exceptional appointments to the Superior Accounts Establishment otherwise than in the manner above described.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, JULY 2.

A meeting for arranging the coming Harris Football Tournament was held, yesterday, in the Station Staff Office, where several officers of the different regiments had assembled. Major-General Burnett, commanding Poona District, took the chair. It was decided to hold the Tournament during the early part of October 1st, a week after the Rovers' Football Tournament in Bombay. Captain Harvey has been appointed honorary secretary and treasurer, and Lieutenant Duncan and Masefield constitute the Field Committee.

BOGEY GOLF COMPETITION.

A Bogey Golf Competition was played, yesterday, on the Yerrowda Links. Major Reade won the prize in that for gentlemen, and Mrs. Wood in that for ladies.

Lord Sandhurst also took part in the game. His Excellency has offered to give a prize for ladies and gentlemen, which competition will take place next Saturday.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT LONGE.

A memorial tablet has been placed in All Saints' Church, Kirkee, in remembrance of the late Lieutenant Longe, R. E., who was killed in blowing up the tribal towers during the Chitral expedition. The tablet has been erected by his brother officers of the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

Yesterday's plague returns show 30 cases and 23 deaths in the city, and the total mortality 44. In the Cantonment there were 6 cases and 3 deaths; in the district 3 cases and 3 deaths.

To-day's returns for the city show 33 cases and 31 deaths, and the total mortality 42; in the Cantonment 11 cases and 6 deaths.

The Sepoys of the Bombay Infantry are inoculating in large numbers.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

An announcement notifies that on and from to-morrow, this new line, worked by the East Indian Railway Company, will be opened for passenger and goods traffic. Through service has been afforded between the South Behar Railway stations and centres of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, and suitable connections have been arranged at Luckeeserai, with both up and down main line trains on the E. I. R. The new line is nearly eight miles in length.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 30.

The Anchor Line Steamer Persia, left here for Bombay this morning.

KOBE, JULY 1.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. Silesia, sailed for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Manila, (extra) arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 2.

French mail steamer Oceannien, from Bombay, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay, on the 1st instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 3-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

FIRE AT FORAS ROAD.

A RANGE of cadjan huts erected for stabling bullocks, at Chuna Bhatti, off Foras Road, caught fire last evening, and was in a short time burnt to the ground. The huts were situated on a rectangular piece of ground, belonging to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, and at the time of the outbreak they contained a large number of bullocks and many labour carts. The fire originated in a quantity of hay at the western end of the row. A strong wind, blowing from the west, carried the fire with remarkable rapidity to the other end of the range, and, within a few minutes the whole of the flimsy structure was ablaze. For a few minutes the sky was illuminated and the flames could be seen from distant parts of the town.

The owners of the animals, who have all been residing in a chawl in the close proximity of their steds, turned out in numbers and did all they possibly could to remove their bullocks and carts from the fire. One or two of them had to turn their back from the scorching heat of the flames, and their bullocks, four in all, were burnt to death. The Municipal fire engines from Gowalia Tank, Babula Tank and Byculla came up in quick succession, but they were not brought into requisition. General lines of hose were attached to stand pipes and run up on all sides of the burning huts. Five jets were soon directed on the flames with the fullest effect, and the fire was put out in about half an hour. The damage was estimated at about Rs. 1,000. The origin of the outbreak was attributed to careless bidee smoking.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with English mails of the 16th June, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mr J D	Lidd, Mrs and 5 children
Anderson, 2nd Lt E S	Liddy, Master Gunner
Bryan Mr C R W	Moore, Miss
Baker, Mr	Napier, Lt Hon H C
Baintin, Mrs and child	Prichard, 2nd Lt H R
Catlewood, Mrs	Riddle, Mr J W
Cummins, Mr and Mrs A W	Stowell, Mr W
Dunlop, Mrs and infant	Stuart Smith, 2nd Lt W
Danson, Sub-Lt E N	Smith, M A J
Danger, Mr G D	Taylor, Mr and Mrs
Hodding, Mrs and child	Willing, Mrs
Lloyd, Capt C H	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Basch, Mrs	Kahn Nawab S A and K A H
Bird, Mr V	Lauford, Lt-Col C W W
Bennad, Mr A	Lambert, Mr R P
Bell, Mr and Mrs M D	Lushington, Lt
Clark, Rev W D	Morgan, Mr R L
Dover, Mr E W	McDonnell, Mr J
Dawes, Capt C D	Maitland, Col J
Dove, Wilson Mrs C	Oliver, Mr J W
Downing, Mr J	Rainford, Lt-Col
de Meer Be, Mrs L	Ross, Col F A
de Souza, Mr F X	Raits, Mrs
Eddie, Mr R B	Raitts, Mr H A
Edge, Mrs S W	Shepard, Lt C W
Estcourt, Mr E A	Seelas, Rev W
Egerton, Mr B	Seldond, Mr C H
Farmer, Mrs J	Scott, Mr J
Florence, Mr	Smith, Rev S N
Foley, Rev J N	Staines, Mrs, 4 Miss and Mr
Fremenhere, Mr and Mrs J H	Tennon, Mrs W
Fraser, Lieut W S	Wilson, Mr C B
Fay, Major C F	Watkin, Mr H
Gardiner, Mr G A	Williams, Mrs W A
Hams, Mr W	Williamson, Major C V W

FROM BRINDISI.

Arbuthnot, Mr	Franklin, Mr
Creswell, Mr	Irwin, Col
Dadabhoy, Mr P	Patel, Mr P M

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 1.

10 p.m.	82·2

SUNDAY.—JULY 2.

6 a.m.	81·8
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	85·8
4 p.m.	00·0

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA V. JACKAL CLUB.

A MATCH between these clubs was played on the maidan, on Saturday afternoon. The latter went in first, the wicket being rather slow and in favour of the bowlers. Stephens and Back were the first pair of batsmen, the bowling being shared by Rogers and Baker. Stephens left at 12, and five runs later Cheetham, who had superseded Rogers, captured Du Boulay's wicket. Aitken was the next man, and he and Back played a sound game, the latter batting in a free and attractive style. The score was steadily taken to 45, before Aitken fell to Baker. A series of disasters followed in rapid succession, Back returning one to Baker. The telegraph showed nine wickets down for 63. The tenth wicket, however, added 20 runs, and the innings closed for 87, 16 of which were extras.

The Gymkhana team was a much better combination than the previous week, and they started their task with Holland and Brooks, who faced the attack of Anderson and Aitken. Brooks was smartly run out, and before Howard got set Aitken spreadegled his wicket, two men being out for 14 runs. Nigel-Jones followed and cricket brightened up considerably. The runs came principally from the new comer, Holland playing a patient game. Anderson seemed to suit Nigel-Jones, who in one over drove him for four and six, the ball going over the sight boards in the latter hit. The bowler had his revenge a couple of overs later, the batsman being well taken in the slips by Aitken. Tompkins and Holland made a stand, the total having reached 41, when Holland placed a full pitched ball into Thesiger's hands at short leg. Cheetham followed, and both he and Tompkins enlivened matters, the latter making several good strokes on the leg side off Aitken. He left at 62, and Arthur joined Cheetham, the association of these batsmen realising 34 runs. Cheetham played in much improved form, his off drives being greatly admired. He was particularly severe on Aitken, who was relieved by Skene. Arthur was content to play a quieter game, but it was during this partnership the winning hit was made. Shortly afterwards Cheetham rushed out to hit Anderson and missed the ball, Stephens putting down his wicket. His contribution amounted to 39, and was the result of good all round play, his forward stroke on the off side being very effective. The remainder of the wickets only put on 13 runs, the innings being at an end for 109. Anderson was again the most successful bowler, taking eight wickets for 55 runs, while for Gymkhana, Baker took six wickets for 10 runs and Cheetham 4 for 39. Baker bowled very well, keeping a good length and bowling at a nice pace, while Cheetham bowled also in greatly improved form. Scores:—

JACKAL CLUB.

Mr B J B Stephen, c Brooks, b Rogers	4
Lieut H B Beck, c and b Baker	30
Mr I H Du Boulay, b Cheetham	1
Capt Aitken, b Baker	4
Capt H Anderson, l-b-w b Cheetham	1
Hon P Thesiger, b Cheetham	10
Mr E M McCausland, c and b Cheetham	8
Mr G H Townend, b Baker	1
Mr Corbett, b Baker	0
Mr H E Procter, b Baker	0
Mr W F Skene, b Baker	9
Mr T W Birkett, not out	3
Extras	16
Total	87

GYMKHANA.

Capt Holland, c Thesiger, b Anderson	20
Mr J Brooks, run out	3
Lt Howard, b Aitken	1
Mr M Nigel-Jones, c Aitken, b Anderson	11
Capt Tompkins, l-b-w Anderson	13
Mr H Cheetham, st Stephens, b Anderson	39
Mr Arthur, b Skene	11
Capt Rogers, st Stephens, b Anderson	1
Mr A N Baker, l-b-w b Anderson	0
Mr H Beville, b Beck, b Anderson	7
Mr H Pogson, not out	2
Mr A Muirhead, c Thesiger, b Anderson	2
Total	109

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ON Saturday, the Rovers met the Norfolks again; at the previous meeting the result had been a draw, which was not generally considered as showing the true form of the two teams. Saturday's game was somewhat spoilt by the wind, which appeared to bother the players considerably.

The game started punctually at 5-30, Fischer kicking off for the Rovers against the wind, which was blowing towards the Bandstand. The Norfolks after some loose play got the ball down near the Rovers' goal, and two corners were conceded in quick succession, but nothing resulted. The corner kicks throughout the game were taken badly by both sides. The game was fairly loose, but favouring the military, the Rovers took the ball up once or twice, and once Fischer put in a shot, which had, however, no wind behind it, and it was easily cleared. The Norfolks were mostly in their opponents' half, but were never really dangerous, their chances being made no use of. Half-time was piped with no score. On the restart the Rovers pressed, and Pearson had a good chance from a centre by Scrafton, but shot wide, a mistake which he repeated in the next few minutes. About this time the Rovers were almost entirely in their opponents' half till the soldiers' left wing with a dash got up the ground, and passing right across gave their outside right the chance of the evening. He, however, shot behind. The Rovers then paid a visit to the other end, but the goalkeeper rushing out cleared the ball. He attempted the same feat shortly afterwards, but missing the ball, gave Fischer a clear shot; he did not, however, utilize the opportunity. The game now became somewhat rugged, the Norfolks' halves kicking far too hard, and kept placing the ball at the feet of the Rovers' backs, who cleared with out difficulty. The Rovers then played up with great vigour but little combination, and after some give and take play Scrafton shot through. As the whistle went for time a few minutes afterwards this proved to be the deciding point, and the Rovers went out winners by goal one to love.

The game was uninteresting from a spectator's point of view, neither side showing combination. For the winners Scrafton, Smardon and Parker played well. Reynolds appears to have lost his accurate kicking. For the Norfolks Lt. Birch was decidedly disappointing, but their right back and centre half were distinctly good.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT, 1899.

THE above will be held during the week, 18th—23rd September. The winners to hold the Challenge Cup presented by the Gymkhana for one year under the usual conditions. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. Entries to be sent to the undersigned by 31st August. Present holders of the Cup: The Welsh Regiment.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY CUP.

This tournament will take place during the week, 16th—21st October. The present holders are the Poona Volunteers. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. Entries to be sent by the 30th September to the undersigned.

Teams should notify the probability of their entering as soon as possible.—J. SHEEPSHANKS, Hony. Secy., Gymkhana Football.

RANGOON SWINDLER IN BOMBAY.

ARREST BY THE POLICE.

ON Friday night, in consequence of a telegram received from Rangoon, a European, named Howard, was arrested in the Fort. He appears to have been in Bombay for some days imposing on the generosity of several prominent citizens. But so far as is known, he does not appear to have engaged in any attempt to defraud shopkeepers, as he is alleged to have done in Rangoon, where, according to the local "Gazette," he was particularly successful. Our contemporary of the 19th ultimo had the following:—

A European, named Howard, a pretty well-known swindler, is wanted by the police on a charge of criminal breach of trust. He was, in his capacity as agent, entrusted with some money by a firm in Rangoon with which he has absconded. Information was received that Howard was at Vizagapatam, and a warrant has been telegraphed to the police authorities there for his arrest. Some sixty-five watches were found with a native shopkeeper in the Bazaar which had been sold to him by Howard, but where he got the watches from is not known as yet. It is certain that they never belonged to Howard. Howard has established quite a record in Rangoon. A couple of years ago he was prosecuted for theft by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., and was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. In February last he was prosecuted before Mr. Moore, the Magistrate of the Western Division, on a charge of cheating a Singhalese jeweller. He purchased a ring from the man promising to pay on a certain day, but he sold the ring and declined to pay. He got off very lightly in this instance by paying up for the ring. There are several instances of swindling by Howard in Upper Burma.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY QUESTION.

SIR HENRY FOWLER'S MOTION.

THE debate that took place in the House of Commons, yesterday, on the motion proposed by Sir Henry Fowler and seconded by Mr. J. M. Maclean, praying Her Majesty to disallow the Indian Sugar Duties Act, was a full-dress affair, and attracted what must be considered extraordinary interest in these days of "listless apathy" in the political world. Not only was every inch of space reserved for the public filled, but many were, in language familiar at other and more amusing places of entertainment, literally turned away from the doors. The "House" itself was very full, especially on the Liberal side, and although Sir Henry Fowler put a great strain on the patience of the House—he intended to speak for an hour and spoke for a good hour and a-half,—few members left their seats, and Mr. Maclean had quite as large an audience when his turn came to address Her Majesty's faithful commons. But although in the earlier part of his speech the ex-Secretary of State for India bored his hearers fearfully by the use of an excessive amount of statistics and dry detail, he roused the House from its weariness when he came to close quarters with his opponents. His criticism of the Viceroy's speech was much enjoyed, though what he said was in perfect good taste and could not have offended anyone. Indeed, he as almost too considerate for some of the gentlemen who sat behind the Front Opposition Bench. His personal respect for Lord Curzon and the high office his Excellency holds restrained him, the speaker said, or perhaps he should say something which he might hereafter regret. The Opposition invited him to "go on," and Sir Henry Fowler at least partially slaked their thirst for the Viceroy's blood by saying of the speech in question that it was "an eloquent exposition of inaccurate statistics and exploded economic fallacies." "The Viceroy talks about 'the mutterings of the high priests at the Free Trade shrine.' I will quote some of those mutterings of the high priests, and I will choose the high priests irrespective of party." Then followed in due order quotations from speeches of Stafford Northcote; John Bright; and Mr. Chamberlain himself; and extracts from something written by Sir Louis Mallet, and from the "Times" though Sir H. Fowler did not pause to explain how a newspaper can be a high priest. Sir Henry's peroration was a very eloquent one and quite up to the level of his never-to-be-forgotten speech on the Cotton Duties question.

MR. MACLEAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Maclean, who spoke from his usual seat on the front bench below the Ministerial gangway, occupied 50 minutes, but although this is rather more time than a seconder is expected to appropriate, the House generally recognised that in the circumstances he was entitled to considerable indulgence. He was the first to bring the question before the House, and through the questionable tactics of an opponent, and also perhaps owing to Mr. Balfour's timidity, Mr. Maclean had been for three months, as he with characteristic frankness admitted, been obliged to bottle up his wrath. That he was loudly cheered by the Opposition goes "without" saying. On his own side he was listened to almost without a single expression of disapproval except when he made a disparaging allusion to Mr. Chamberlain's want of success in dealing with President Kruger, and then the Ministerialists showed a certain amount of displeasure. But it could be seen that although they all felt sorry to see him going against his party, he has evidently not forfeited his popularity with members generally. One Conservative member, Mr. Sydney Gedge, even ventured to cheer Mr. Maclean when he quoted what Sir Stafford Northcote said as to the happiness it afforded him in abolishing the duties on sugar, that solace of old age. One of Mr. Maclean's charges against Lord G. Hamilton was that the energy with which he pursued this policy only dated from the moment of Mr. Chamberlain's intervention. Lord G. Hamilton jumped up, and with unusual warmth gave this statement, which everybody in London previously believed, an unqualified denial. "The hon. gentleman has no authority for making that statement" said the Indian Secretary. "It is absolutely untrue" Mr. Maclean protested against the form of this contradiction, and said he was only speaking from what appeared in the Blue Book. In the course of his speech Mr. Maclean quoted the resolution passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce condemning the Sugar Duties Bill, and in doing so succeeded in drawing Mr Balfour, though the incident was not fully taken in in the Reporters' Gallery. Mr. Maclean said that some of Mr. Balfour's constituents must be members of the Manchester Chamber, and he left the right hon. gentleman to settle the matter with them. Mr. Balfour turned round and said:—"I have not had a single letter on the subject from one of my constituents." Lord George Hamilton spoke after Mr. Maclean, replying with his usual cleverness to all the weak points in the arguments of the proposers of the motion, and not dwelling too much on the stronger ones. I have only space for one quotation, which will be appreciated in Bombay. Said the Secretary of State for India:—

"Since this subject has been under discussion I have been the recipient of a very large amount of literature. (Laughter.) My hon. friend, the member for Cardiff, is quite confident that I have totally misrepresented public opinion in India. I do not know what authority he will accept as an adequate one upon that subject, but many years ago he made a just reputation as the able and active editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. I do not know whether he will now accept that paper as an accurate representation of Indian opinion.

Mr. Maclean.—Oh, dear, no; I have nothing whatever to do with it now. (Laughter.)

Lord G. Hamilton: On the 27th of April the *Bombay Gazette* contained an article in which, referring to Mr. Maclean, it said that never was a shrewd public man more grievously mistaken; the European and Native community of Bombay was in line on this point with the rest of India, and that the unanimity left nothing to be desired. (Ministerial cheers.)"

After Lord G. Hamilton sat down the discussion was resumed by such minor lights as Mr. Lough, Sir Lewis M'Iver, Mr. W. H. Holland, Mr. Wylie, and Sir Charles Cameron, who, though a Liberal, praised the Government for their action. Mr. Courtney in his role as the candid friend "par excellence" delivered an essay on economics which was answered in by far the cleverest speech of the evening by Mr Chamberlain. His references to Mr. Courtney were much enjoyed in all parts of the House. "I think I shall not shock my right hon. friend if I say that sometimes his speeches cause some irritation to his friends. That is not because he differs from them, that is not because he is a candid friend, because I can assure him he occupies that position so admirably that the Unionist party is proud to have so conspicuous a specimen of the genus in their midst. But the feeling is due to a different cause, to that cause which operated in the case of the New Zealand medicine man, as to whom the chief of his tribe said that he gave them so much good advice that they were pleased to put him away." As the House had been highly entertained by Mr. Maclean's onslaught upon his "bete noire," so they appreciated Mr. Chamberlain's reply. Mr. Maclean hit Mr. Chamberlain pretty hard, but it must be admitted by all that the Colonial Secretary gave the honourable member for Cardiff a Roland for his Oliver. The most interesting feature of the comments on the debate is the unanimity of the Liberal Press in declaring that Mr. Chamberlain showed by his speech that he has joined the ranks of the Protectionists. This may be putting a very forced construction on his language; but to one who like myself heard Mr. Chamberlain for the first time at a Greenwich Club banquet it seemed odd to hear him making fun of the Free Trade high priests in the following manner:—"It is very dangerous to teach the people of this country that free trade is inseparable from gross injustice and from unfair attacks on their employment and occupations. The hon member for Cardiff was daring members of the Government to go to their constituents and say that in given circumstances they would be prepared to propose countervailing duties in this country. I should not be at all afraid to go to my constituents and propose them. I think there is, on the contrary, a growing feeling in the country which to a certain extent alarms me, that injustices have attended free trade which ought not to have attended free trade and which are not due to free trade; and the pressure of those injustices has produced so great an impression on the working classes in the manufacturing centres that I am alarmed lest they should go a great deal farther than I do, and lest they should be ready not merely to remove the abuses, but to deny the doctrine and principle of free trade. I think that is a real danger and worthy of some consideration. I think free trade is therefore in danger from its friends. Free trade is a political religion, and it has had to endure the hard fate of all religions. Since it was promulgated in its original purity it has suffered from the work of annotators and commentators and false prophets, and as a result the doctrine of free trade has become a dogma and the religion a fetish, and I think we had better go back to the original foundation and try, if we can, to clear this religion of the corruption which has been imposed upon it and to remove from it all the result of the fanaticism of certain subsequent professors like my old friend, Lord Farrer."

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION LIST.

Considering that the motion was regarded by the Government as a vote of censure, though one of their usual supporters, Mr. Courtney, refused to so consider it, it will strike some of your readers as rather curious that out of a House of 670 members not more than 449 took part in the division. The fact that we are at the height of the season with its numerous social engagements and that this is Ascot week would hardly account for so many absentees. I merely call attention to the abstentious and do not pretend to explain them. The most notable absentee on the Liberal side was Sir William Harcourt. He was at Westminster on the previous day, and spoke on Mr. Robson's Bill for raising the age of half-timers, but all the time I remained in the House last night I did not see him once. Mr. Morley was there early in the afternoon and he voted, but he did not remain on the Treasury Bench when Sir Henry Fowler was on his legs, nor did he again put in an appearance before the dinner hour. One of the most attentive listeners to the debate was Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Asquith was also in close attendance through the evening. It is not quite correct to say that Mr. Maclean and Mr. Courtney were the only Ministerialists who voted for the motion. There was one other Ministerialist in the aye lobby—Mr. W. J. Galloway, the Conservative member for the south-western division of Manchester, who like Sir Howard Vincent has been round the world, but unlike that illustrious statesman was not converted by his globe trotting to Protectionism. There happens to be a large contingent of Nationalist members in town just now for Irish business—the Dublin Extension Bill was before the House two or three days ago, and the Irish estimates are about to be discussed,—and of those at St. Stephen's yesterday some twenty-five or more, including Mr. John Dillon, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Michael Davitt, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, voted with the Liberals. One Liberal, Sir Charles Cameron, and two Nationalists (Mr. Parnell and Mr. Flavin) helped to swell the Government majority. Although Mr. Galloway imitated Mr. Maclean and Mr. Courtney in separating himself from his party, all the other Conservative members for Manchester—Mr Balfour, Sir James Fergusson, and the Marquis of Lorne—voted against the motion.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

From the mass of material about Mr. Chamberlain's dispute with President Kruger with which we have been presented this week in the shape of cabled speeches, blue books, etc., one thing has been cleared up. It seemed from the imperfect information previously received that President Kruger's impossible demand for foreign arbitration in all differences with the Suzerain Power had led to the abortive result of the recent conference that now proves to be a mistake. It is true that Sir Alfred Milner left the Boer President in no doubt as to the views of her Majesty's Government on this subject; but that was not the rock on which the negotiations split. They failed, as Sir A. Milner pointed out in his speech at Cape Town, on Monday, because President Kruger would not agree to what we consider an adequate scheme of franchise reform. "It may be asked," he said, "why was so much weight attached to this one question? Well, I fully admit the franchise is only a means to an end, and the end is to obtain fair play for the Uitlander population in the South African Republic." He denied that his "simpler plan" would have deluged the state with new citizens, and proceeded:—"No doubt it is a bit of a business to get different races to pull together inside one body politic. That is the problem over all South Africa, but it is solved in other parts of South Africa more or less. It would be solved altogether and for ever if the principle of equality could be established all round. It is the one State where inequality is the rule which keeps the rest in a fever; and that is found to be universally recognized in time." In some quarters it is suggested that the policy of her Majesty's Government is one of aggression. The High Commissioner replies:—"I know better than any man that their policy, so far from being one of aggression, has been one of singular patience, and such, I doubt not, it will continue. But it cannot relapse into indifference. Can anyone desire that it should? It would be disastrous that the present period of stress and strain should not result in some settlement to prevent the recurrence of a similar crisis in the future." The conciliatory tone of Sir A. Milner's speech is contrasted by some of Mr. Chamberlain's critics, who are not very numerous or influential, with the language of the remarkably lucid despatch cabled by the High Commissioner on the 11th of May, and appearing in one of the two South African blue books issued this week. Mr. Chamberlain is blamed by the "Daily Chronicle" and the "Westminster Gazette" for not having withheld or severely edited Sir A. Milner's despatch as well as his own reply to the petition; but the bulk of public opinion is the other way. Most people think that as matters have now come to a climax it is better that we should know all. What will be the next move is a question in everybody's mouth. Mr. Chamberlain has stated his terms and seems determined not to give way. Mr. Kruger says God has always stood by them. He does not want war, but he will not give away more. Will there be war? The belief most prevalent in political circles here is that though the situation looks so unpromising, some satisfactory solution will be arrived at. One good effect of the much discussed despatch from Cape Town is that it has considerably helped to remove the suspicion in some minds, not only on the Continent but at home, that the reform movement is only a pretext for upsetting the Transvaal Republic. Sir A. Milner particularly emphasised the fact that the agitation is not directed by selfish capitalists or birds of passage, but is a genuine outburst on the part of those who intend to make the Transvaal their homes and wish to live under conditions which will enable them to retain their self-respect.

THE INDIAN SENIOR WRANGLER.

There is great rejoicing amongst the Indian students at Cambridge, numbering, I am told, about sixty, at the success of their fellow countryman, Mr. Raghunath Purshotam Paranjpe, in carriying off the blue riband of that University. Perhaps I ought to say a half of the blue riband, for the brilliant young Mahratta is not the sole senior wrangler, being bracketed with Mr. G. Birtwistle, a Lancashire young man, who it is interesting to observe received his earlier education at an elementary school at Burnley belonging to the Wesleyan body. The gratification felt by the Indian Cantabs is genuinely shared by everybody here on Imperialistic grounds, and this delight is heightened by the high positions taken by two Australian undergraduates, one of whom immediately follows Mr. Paranjpe, and the other occupies the next place. One enthusiastic admirer with a turn for poetry expresses his feelings in the following lines:—

Dons of the Cam who question in Tripos and "Little Go"!
Say what should they know of England who only England know?
From tracts of the casuarina, of wool and the miner's swag,
From regions of rice and "Ranji," Wranglers come to the Light Blue fag.
When "x" or "a point" denoted the "problem" of distant kin,
A scholar from Ind would be flouted with a mathematical grin,
By the deep binomial theorem, the mystic and muddling surd,
The integral calculus travels wherever our tongue is heard.
Here's a new Euclidian axiom for lands where the Wranglers spring:
"The sons of the Mother Country are equal to—anything!"

To speak of England as the "Mother Country" of India may pass muster on the score of poetical license,

but though frequently applied to our Eastern Empire, it ought of course strictly speaking only to be used with reference to our Colonial offshoots. It is rather curious to notice the ignorance exhibited by some people who ought to know better as to the exact relations of India to the United Kingdom. I have heard the head of a great commercial company having enormous interests in the East refer to India as a Crown colony! Simultaneously with the appearance of the Mathematical Tripos lists the calls to the Bar are announced, and among the newly fledged gentlemen of the long robe are about 30 natives of India. I am afraid that this is a piece of intelligence that will be received with mixed feelings by the already overstocked Bars of the Indian Courts. I was almost forgetting the lady mathematicians. As usual they make a good show in the Tripos. One Girton maiden, Miss N. W. Lapthorn, appears on the list of wranglers between 21 and 24, while a student of Newnham, Miss L. Ashcroft, is equal to No 36. Both young ladies before going to the University were pupils of those High Schools which have done so much for the higher education of women during the past twenty years or so.

WOMEN AND THE NEW LONDON COUNCILS.

Perhaps the fair amount of success that continues to attend the efforts of the educated fair sex to prove their intellectual capacity may partially console them for the misfortune that seems to accompany their endeavours to be put on political equality with mere men. The other day on a chance division the House of Commons agreed that "neither sex nor marriage shall render a person ineligible for election as councillor or aldermen." Thereupon those ungallant members of Parliament who are not in favour of the open door for female voters put their heads together to see how they could defeat the amiable concession extracted by Mr. Courtney while they were napping or racing or otherwise employed away from Westminster. After careful consideration it was decided to try and delete the obnoxious clause when the Bill came up for third reading on Tuesday. The Hon. A. Elliot, a Unionist, took the matter in hand with the assistance of one of Mr. Augustine Birrell's Tony Lumpkins. He did not immediately attain his object in view, but practically he gained all he wanted, for it was intimated that when the measure goes up to another place short work will be made with the person so adroitly smuggled into the Bill by the "preux chevalier," Mr. Leonard Courtney. This intimation was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer accompanied with the remark that we may again have cause to thank God that we have a House of Lords. Mr. Labouchere, who shares Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's hostility to what the latter says are "erroneously called women's rights," but does not participate in the right hon. gentleman's thankfulness that we still possess a hereditary legislative chamber, is, as he informed the House, satisfied to leave the lords and the ladies to fight the matter out. *A propos* some people have been puzzled by the following advertisement that appeared in the Agony column of last Tuesday's issue of the "Times":—

ALDERWOMEN.—No Alderwoman under 40.

Is this a compliment to or cut at the would be "lady aldermen," as they are somewhat absurdly styled? Perhaps the advertiser means to imply that if ladies "under 40" are chosen as "alderwomen" the aldermen will be so smitten with their youthful charms as to neglect the public business. Representative institutions are undoubtedly less highly valued than they used to be, though we shall have to endure the shortcomings and disadvantages of the present system until some better form of Government is devised. But some persons are brutal enough to say that the downfall of representative Government will be very rapid when once women have succeeded in obtaining what some, at any rate, of them are striving for, namely, full political privileges.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir Edward Hulse Sir James Walker, Sir George Irwin, Col. Stanhope Gildea, Mr. Lawson Tait, distinguished surgeon, Rev. Dr Baillie, Divinity Professor, Edinburgh, and Mr. John Digges La Touche.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

Reports from the Persian Gulf made mention some time ago of the presence of several German travellers in that region, and putting two and two together we have no difficulty in getting at the source of the references to the subject that have been appearing lately in such papers as the Berlin "Post" and "Cologne Gazette." The statements that these adventurous Teutons advance by way of calling attention to British activity in the Persian Gulf appear to be an equal compound of what is not new and what is not true. "The conduct of political affairs on the coast of Mekran," says the correspondent of the "Post," "is to be taken out of the hands of the director of posts and telegraphs at Karachi and a special agent appointed." The officer in question has always had some political powers, his frequent trips on professional duty along the Mekran coast, where other officers rarely go, making him a convenient agent for the work of the Foreign Office. Some time ago, however, when a Political Agency was established over Southern Beluchistan, the payment of the tribal subsidies in these parts was taken out of his hands. Lately, we believe, it has been restored to him once more, so that as far as there has been any alteration in the position, it only represents a reversion to the old state of things. The announcement that a new cable is to be laid connecting Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, and Lingah seems to be quite imaginative. As other instances of British encroachment, we are told that a protectorate is being established over Bahrein, and a coaling station occupied on the island of Kishm in the Straits of Ormuz. The time when these facts could have been brought forward as constituting an alteration of the situation has rather long gone by. Finally, we are confronted with the vague and not particularly momentous statement that the country from Bunder Abbas to Seistan is to be carefully watched. It would be as much news to the Russians, whose eyes the German alarmists write to catch, to be told that the country from Kohat to Quetta is to be carefully watched. It is rather amusing to remark the guileless way in which the hardy Germans who have penetrated to Bushire and Muscat, imagine themselves to be the discoverers of a new and surprising state of affairs. English activity in the Persian Gulf we had imagined to date from the Portuguese period, and it has been in evidence off and on with tolerable frequency ever since. The strong political position on that coast, which is dragged to light by these writers, has been in existence, roundly speaking, for a century. What is new in the situation on the Gulf coast is French, German and Russian activity. And yet the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* talks of Russian indifference to the menace of her vested interests at Bushire and Baghdad as something quite incomprehensible. Naturally it is not this side of the shield that is visible from our standpoint; and while German writers are calling on the Russians to take heed of British activity, our contemporary, the "Times of India" is sounding the note of alarm because "at least three Russians" have been known to have been staying in Bunder Abbas for some time past with out any ostensible business to bring them there. It is added that the whole town was recently thrown into excitement by a report that the Governor had received a letter from Teheran, saying that the place was to be handed over to the Russians, and that a Russian official would shortly arrive to take over charge. We do not know how our Foreign Office can prevent the presence of Russian travellers at the Gulf Ports, as it certainly cannot prevent the rise of absurd rumours. But we may be quite sure that the goings and comings of foreigners are perfectly well known to our authorities. For the rest, Russia would no doubt like to get hold of Bunder Abbas as she would like to get hold of Bombay; but the price of the attempt would be the same in both cases, and her means of making it good are no better in the one case than the other.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY NEWS.

On return from leave, Lieutenant Oldham, R. E., is posted to the Military Works, Punjab Command.

35th Sikhs—Captain C. Bond to be Wing Commander. Lieutenant S. Rice to be Wing Officer.

1st Punjab Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'Malley to be Commandant vice Cunningham, vacated. Major Western to be Second-in-Command; the Squadron Commanders moving up in succession.

13th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant J. Poole to be officiating Wing Officer.

1st Punjab Cavalry—Lieutenant F. Jackson, 24th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer.

20th Madras Infantry—Captain A. Newbold, 22nd Madras Infantry, to be Second-in-Command.

1-1st Gurkhas—Lieutenant A. Young, 19th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer.

A new royal warrant for pay and promotion dated the 30th May, has just been issued at Home, and will reach India shortly.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	1	1	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total	11	8	64
Same date last year	7	3	51

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	15
Total	14	8	73
Total plague deaths to date	46,793	40,724	
Same date, last year, 1898	21	7	69

A Reuter telegram of June 12 from Alexandria says:—1 death from plague has occurred outside the hospital, which makes 4 new cases since Saturday here. The total number of cases since the outbreak of the plague amounts to 27, of which 6 resulted in death and 6 have been cured. There are none elsewhere in Egypt.

A telegram has been received at the Colonial Office (June 13) from the Governor of Hong Kong stating that 97 cases of plague occurred last week, with 91 deaths.

THE GERMAN COMMISSION.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* wrote on June 14:—

The German Commission sent out to India in 1897 to study the bubonic plague has now published its full report. The general conclusions of the Commission have already to a large extent been known to the scientific world, but it is only now that their researches have been made public in a detailed and systematic form. The commissioners express their thanks for the friendly and valuable support of the Indian authorities, which enabled them not only to carry out the necessary clinical, pathological, and bacteriological researches into the nature of the disease, but also to conduct a systematic inquiry into the possibility of protective inoculation on an extended scale.

The investigations of the Commission on the origin of the plague led to the conclusion that it has long been endemic in certain districts of Northern India. With regard to its propagation, the report attributes the exemption of the white population and of the wealthier population generally not only to better general conditions of life, but more especially to the greater protection afforded by their clothing. The evidence seems to show that it is usually abrasions or perforations of the skin, even of the most insignificant character, that afford the plague bacillus an entry into the body, whereas the poison is much less readily absorbed through the lungs or the digestive organs.

The commissioners speak feelingly of the enormous difficulties the sanitary authorities had to contend with in the shape of popular prejudices, which made proper segregation impossible, and which led the natives to employ every device imaginable to conceal the fact that the plague had broken out in a particular street or house. The report gives an instance in which the inspecting officers found a party pretending to play cards one of the players being a man dead of the plague whom his companions had propped up against a tree, trunk, thrusting the cards into his hands in the hope that they might thus escape inspection. In spite of these difficulties, the Commission managed to carry out a complete investigation of 220 cases. The Commission researches both with Dr. Yersin's and Dr. Haffkine's preventive inoculations, the latter of which methods seems up to the present to have given the best results. The value of Dr. Haffkine's inoculation was very strikingly shown in the little Portuguese possession of Daman, where the plague raged with exceptional severity, carrying off 25 per cent. of the total population of the town. Here, out of 1,645 persons inoculated, there were only 90 cases of the plague, 35 of which terminated fatally, a proportion out of all comparison with the general mortality in the town.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

A JURY'S VERDICT QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX VS. NAGU WIDOW AND RAGHU NARAYEN.

This was a reference to the court by Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, before whom the two accused, the first being the mother-in-law of the second, were tried for the murder of a male child of Nagu. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that both the accused should be convicted and sentenced for murder; and made the reference to the High Court. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in making the reference, said the accused had been tried for the murder of a child born to accused Nagu by Raghu. The child died three days after birth. The jury had unanimously acquitted the prisoners. The verdict seemed to be erroneous, and in Mr. Tyabjee's opinion it was necessary, for the ends of justice, to submit the case to the High Court. The medical evidence clearly showed that the child's neck had been twisted, and that it had been throttled. The assistant surgeon, who performed the *post mortem* examination, found nail marks on the neck. These were not noticed at the inquests, of which there were two, probably because the corpse was not examined with sufficient care. The state of the lungs and of the heart showed that the child had been throttled before death. It was not likely that the corpse was tampered with after the inquests; and if the marks on the body had been produced maliciously after death, it was strange that no mention of them was made in the "panchnamahs." The confessions of the accused, the Sessions Judge proceeded to remark, and their statements to the committing magistrate said that the child's neck was twisted by Nagu in Raghu's presence; and there was no reason, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, to doubt their genuineness. The chief constable had described the circumstances in which he questioned the accused; his evidence showed that no improper means were employed to make the accused confess. In the Session Court, it had not been alleged by the accused that any such means were used. The murder was committed, because, the connection between the accused and the birth of the child created unpleasantness between the accused and the caste. Nagu had admitted to the Magistrates that she actually killed her child. She said that Raghu had instigated her, and she told the committing magistrate that he was present when the murder was committed. Raghu told the second class magistrate that Nagu proposed to twist the child's neck and asked him to stand by and that he was standing near when this was done. He repeated this statement in the committing magistrate's court, and he admitted he did nothing to prevent her committing the crime. Raghu gave information to the police patel, first that the child was ailing, and later that it was dead, probably with the object of securing burial of the corpse without opposition. In Mr. Tyabjee's opinion, Nagu should be convicted and sentenced under section 302 of the Penal Code, and Raghu under sections 302 and 114.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, convicted the two accused of the offence of murder, No. 1 under section 302 and No. 2 under section 302 and 114; and sentenced each of them to transportation for life.

THE DARING ROBBERY AT CLARK ROAD.

CONVICTION OF ACCUSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Vithoo Ramji, Rambhow Gainoo and Ramchandra Narayen, all Hindus, without any occupation, were charged by superintendent Nolon with highway robbery and cheating in respect of Rs. 800 in cash, belonging to Bhicoo Baloo. The complainant is a municipal road roller and resides at Ripon Road. He was cheated of his money under extraordinary circumstances. The plan was well laid out and very dexteriously carried out by the three accused. It appears from the evidence adduced before the Magistrate, that the third accused Ramchandra Narayen, who was an old acquaintance of complainant Bhicoo, called on the latter at his residence on or about the 20th May and represented to him that he had ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,200 pledged with a Marwaree for Rs 800. He requested Bhicoo to release the ornaments and keep them with him until such time as he (accused) paid him Rs. 800 with interest. After Ramchandra had paid two or three visits to Bhicoo, the latter agreed to raise the money, which he did by pledging the family ornaments. On the 7th June Bhicoo and Ramchandra started from the former's residence to redeem the ornaments, which Ramchandra said were pledged with a Marwaree at Mahaluxmi. Bhicoo had taken with him Rs 800 in currency notes. On arriving at Mahaluxmi Ramchandra pointed out the Marwaree's shop, which was found to be closed. They thereupon retraced their steps by Clark Road, intending to call next day at the Marwaree's shop to redeem the ornaments. Complainant Bhicoo stated that as they were proceeding along Clark Road towards Jacob's Circle and when nearly opposite the hay stacks, four men, including the first two accused Vithoo and Rambhow, suddenly pounced upon him. They caught hold of Bhicoo by his arms, while Ramchandra removed Rs. 800 from his pocket. The robbers then ran away in different directions, leaving Bhicoo on the roadside, bewailing his misfortune. Bhicoo then proceeded to the Jacob Circle Police Station and lodged his complaint there. On the following day the police succeeded in tracing the residence of accused Ramchandra, to a chawl in Nesbit Lane, but discovered that Ramchandra and his wife had left the place that morning. The police kept a watch on the chawl, with the result that the wife was caught on arriving at her residence on the next day. She informed the police that her husband had left that morning for his native country Rutnagerry, and that she was to follow him. The police continued their inquiries and on a certain information received, arrested the first accused in Barbhaya Moholla on the 13th June. This man made a statement, in consequence of which a policeman was sent to Shahbad near Alibaugh, where the second accused Rambhow was arrested and brought down to Bombay. The third accused Ramchandra returned to Bombay, from his native country, on the 17th idem, and was arrested on the same day at the Reay Market, Mazagon, by the police. Out of Rs. 800, the police succeeded in recovering Rs. 451 from the three accused.

The accused denied the charge, stating that complainant had lost the money in gambling.

His Worship in convicting the accused remarked that offences of that kind must be put down with an iron hand. Considering, however, that more than half the amount had been recovered from them, he sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

PRINCE PANDIAN.

In the drawing room of Mrs. Charles Wells Hatfield at No. 111 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City, writes a contemporary, was born, a few weeks ago, amid a sympathetic outburst of flaring headlines in the yellow press, a new Indian charity. "Prince T. B. Pandian," also described as "The picturesque clad Hindu nobleman," "Mr. Pandian," and, shortly "The Prince," officiated at the birth, and nobody who wishes to bring an Indian charity into the world could desire a more skilful accoucheur. "A well, just one for the Pariahs of his native land, was all that Prince T. B. Pandian asked," says the newspaper report, and he drew a lurid picture of the unfortunate Pariahs, driven from the neighbourhood of caste people, perishing of thirst, and suffering tortures unspeakable "because they may not take water from the same wells as the high castes." What wonder that the ladies were roused to enthusiasm. "A well! well!" cried Mrs. Hollenburg, "We will dig a well for the Pariahs. The women of this country will dig more than one well!" "Mr. Chairman," said the hostess, with a shudder—whether at the Pariah or Prince Pandian or the audacity of Mrs. Hollenburg in taking the initiative in Mrs. Charles Wells Hatfield's own drawing room is left to surmise—"Mr. Chairman, I'm sure none of us will be able to drink a glass of cool iced-water again without choking until we have dug not only one well but—" "Prince how much does it cost to dig a well in India?" interpolated a certain Mr. Clark Bell, who, we are told, "had been the sponsor" of the picturesque clad nobleman, and wisely desired to keep the ladies in the path of practicality. "Fifty to one hundred dollars," was the business-like reply: "it depends upon the springs we have to find." Whereupon again the sympathetic Mrs. Hatfield:—"What! Only 50 dol. 100 dol.! Why, that's not so much as the cost of a new gown. I'll be the first to give 5 dol. towards that well." And so the great scheme was launched. Needless to say an "influential" committee was formed on the spot—and arrangements were made to canvass the States on behalf of the unfortunate and perishing Pariah. No mention of India is ever made in America nowadays without reference to "Our Vicereine," so it was in the fitness of things that a "clergywoman" should suggest that "the women's organisations of America appeal to Lady Curzon to aid the Pariahs through the Colonial (*sic*) Government." Now that his attention is called to the matter, the Viceroy will of course have no hesitation in placing this matter high up among that list of "questions urgently demanding solution" which we know he keeps permanently under his eye upon the Viceregal office table. The actual mortality from thirst among Pariahs has not, indeed, so far as the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India inform us, hitherto been great; but it would be a great misfortune to picturesque Hindu noblemen in general and Prince Pandian in particular if Mrs. Charles Wells Hatfield were to choke while eating ice creams or die of the shudders.—"Horresco referens".

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

It would appear that France is progressing in South China. According to the French Colonial papers a 'French sphere of influence' does exist in China, and it is assumed that that sphere embraces portions of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and the Province Yunnan. M. Doumer, the Governor-General of Indo-China, has gone to Yunnan, and "Le Courrier d' Haiphong" now reports that it is almost certain Colonel de Beylie is to be nominated Commandant Superieur of Yunnan.—Captain Pottinger, who has just arrived in Shanghai from Yunnan, had a good deal of trouble with the natives while surveying in that Province. The survey party was repeatedly attacked by the natives, and on several occasions to ensure their own safety they had to return the fire of the Chinese.—On June 11 sixty shops in Foochow Road, Shanghai, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at over a lakh of dollars.—The campaign in the Philippines has been continued with redoubled energy this week, the movement to clear the laguna having been carried out most satisfactorily. On Saturday, General Lowton scoured the country southward from the Pasig and Laguna de Bay to beyond Paranaque. The general line of troops then advanced to Paranaque. There were few casualties on the American side, but many cases of sunstroke. The enemy quickly vanished as the troops advanced, making little or no stand. The rebels on the southern side of Manila have been thoroughly demoralised by the advance, and have fallen back on the town of Imus. It is reported at Manila that General Luna paid a visit to Aguinaldo, whose bodyguard shot him down, inflicting wounds from which he ultimately died. The American lawcourts in Manila commenced working on Monday, and are giving general satisfaction to Europeans and natives. Preparations are being made in Manila to celebrate Independance Day in magnificent style.

There is no abatement in the plague epidemic in Hongkong, although there is no increase in the number of cases. Inspector Reidie, of the Sanitary Department, has been seized with the malady, but he is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.—In connection with the centenary of the Church Missionary Society, special services and meetings have been held this week in the Colony.—"China Mail" (June 17.)

The annual rifle meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Bisley, from July 10 to 22. The competition for the following prizes, challenge cups, &c., given by the Association, will take place on the days named:—"The Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield," July 22; "The United Service Challenge Cup," July 14; "The Brinsmead Challenge Shield," July 15; "The Evelyn Wood Prize," July 10. In addition to the above, which are team competitions, a large number of prizes will be open for competition on each weekday, from July 11 to 22 inclusive, to individual members of the Regular Army.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir A. Milner's official telegraphic report of the Bloemfontein Conference was received at the Colonial Office on Thursday evening, June 8, and published in the *Times* and other newspapers of Saturday 10th ult. The Franchise proposals put forward on either side at the Conference were given in the Transvaal official despatch we published last week. The conclusion of Sir Alfred Milner's report was as follows:—

At the afternoon sitting, which was the final meeting of the Conference, the President expressed his regret that his franchise proposal had been found unacceptable by his Excellency; it went as far as was possible in the interests of the people and the State, and in principle it was impossible for him to depart from it; he would have been willing to further discuss the details of the proposal touched on by his Excellency, but as his Excellency refused even to accept the principle, it would be useless to go further into details. His Excellency had acknowledged that his Honour's proposal was a considerable improvement on the existing law, and he would also acknowledge that it would be desirable to have this proposal adopted by the Legislature of the Republic apart from the fact that his Excellency did not consider it went far enough; * on the other hand, his Excellency had acknowledged that his Honour's request for arbitration by other than foreign Powers on all points of future difference under the Convention was reasonable. His Honour, therefore, made the following proposal:—He would be prepared to recommend his franchise proposal to the Volksraad, and he would then expect his Excellency to recommend to her Majesty's Government his Honour's request about arbitration. His Excellency would understand that, if her Majesty's Government should not grant this request, it could scarcely be expected that the people of the South African Republic would approve of his Honour's comprehensive proposal with regard to franchise.

To this the High Commissioner replied that in his view the effect of what had happened was that both parties were in the *status quo ante* the meeting; his Excellency did not in anyway wish to discourage his Honour from lying proposals before the Volksraad, but he would of course do so of his own motion and not as part of any understanding with her Majesty's Government; similarly any proposal made by his Honour about arbitration would be considered on its merits but not as any part of the present negotiations; this Conference was absolutely at an end and there was no obligation on either side arising out of it; arbitration had been mentioned during the Conference along with other matters, but no definite proposal on the subject was before his Excellency at the moment; on some questions her Majesty's Government clearly could not arbitrate, and on no question would they ever agree to arbitration by means of a foreign Government, at the same time there was a class of question about which her Majesty's Government might agree to arbitrate if a suitable method could be found; if a proposal on that subject was submitted at any time it could be considered independently of any of the proceedings of this Conference. As already pointed out, his Excellency was not authorised to discuss this question, but any definite propositon which his Honour might make at any time would be submitted to the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

Before separating, his Excellency expressed in cordial terms his great indebtedness to Mr. Fischer, member of the Executive Council of the Orange Free State, for the services he had rendered by acting as interpreter during the Conference, and the President also warmly thanked Mr. Fischer. The President, addressing his Excellency, said that he was very pleased at the friendly way in which the discussion had been carried on, and hoped that in future they would be better able to understand one another, and that matters in dispute would come right. His Excellency replied that it had given him great pleasure to make his Honour's acquaintance, and that he thanked him for his personal courtesy.

The Volksraad of the Orange Free State, in secret session, resolved in effect that it sympathises with President Kruger, and endorses all he did at the Conference.

The *Times* Johannesburg correspondent telegraphed on June 9 that the people there were disappointed that the Bloemfontein Conference had led to no result, but were greatly gratified and encouraged by the firmness and ability displayed by Sir A. Milner.

A meeting of 5,000 people, held in Johannesburg on Saturday night, passed resolutions affirming that no settlement of the constitutional problems of the country can be satisfactory which does not provide for the recognition of the equal political rights of all white inhabitants; that President Kruger's franchise proposals submitted at Bloemfontein are wholly inadequate; and that Sir A. Milner's proposals are the irreducible minimum that could be accepted.

The First Raad at Pretoria passed on Friday a resolution regretting that the High Commissioner had not accepted the President's proposals with regard to the franchise and to arbitration, which it considered reasonable in the highest degree. The President's franchise proposal was confirmed, and the Government was instructed to draft an amendment to the franchise law accordingly.

Sir A. Milner had an enthusiastic reception on his return to Cape Town, where public opinion strongly supports his action at Bloemfontein.

The hearing of the case against the alleged Johannesburg conspirators began at Pretoria last Wednesday, and was continued on Thursday and Friday.

The *Pretoria News* (June 10) says that, in the light of past circumstances, President Kruger's franchise proposal, though not all that could be desired is nevertheless, liberal, and will pave the way for Sir A. Milner's broader scheme. It will be wise for the Imperial Government to exercise patience, as now President Kruger has gained the sympathy of most of the Afrikanders in South Africa.

Sir A. Milner, in his reply to a deputation who waited on him at Cape Town on Monday to thank him for the attitude he had taken up at Bloemfontein, said that the conference led to no result because the whole discussion turned on the question of the franchise, and on that no agreement was possible. He had given other questions the go-by for the moment and directed all his efforts to secure for the Uitlanders a position within the State, and give them such a share of political power as would enable them to redress their grievances for themselves. But just because he was relying on a single remedy, it was absolutely necessary that that remedy should be a radical one. It would have been worse than useless to accept a scheme framed so as to leave an enormous majority of the Uitlanders still outside the State. After disputing the view that his plan would have deluged the Transvaal with new citizens, Sir A. Milner pointed out that the problem all over South Africa was to get different races to pull together inside one body politic, but it was solved more or less in other parts of South Africa, and would be solved altogether if the principle of equality could be established all round. It was the one State where inequality was the rule that kept all the rest in a fever. Some means must be found to remove the grievances of the Uitlanders. The policy of the British Government, he well knew, was not one of aggression, but of singular patience, and such, no doubt, it would continue; but it could not lapse into indifference. He was still hopeful that some means might be found of achieving a satisfactory settlement.

Reuter's Agency has received from the Consul-General of the South African Republic communication of the following telegram from his Government, dated Pretoria, June 13, 10-50 a.m.:—

The newspapers report that in the House of Commons it has been stated that the franchise proposals of the South African Republic are conditional upon arbitration by a foreign Power, on the questions pending between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Such a supposition is decidedly inaccurate and should be contradicted. In the last memorandum addressed to the High Commissioner at Bloemfontein the franchise proposals were considered by us as quite distinct from the question of arbitration.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday in London, which, says the *Daily Mail*, was one of more than ordinary interest. There was a practically full attendance of Ministers, the only absentees being Lord Ashbourne and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. The meeting, which was summoned for the unusually early hour of eleven, lasted two hours. We understand, on most reliable authority, that the sentiment of the Cabinet was unanimous that steady pressure should be exercised, and that its policy should be backed by adequate increase of British forces in South Africa.

A short-lived rumour was current on Tuesday afternoon that Mr. Chamberlain was leaving London this week for Paris and Lausanne. The statement, until it was contradicted by Mr. Chamberlain, was assumed to mean that the Colonial Secretary had resigned his office, and this view was in turn regarded as confirming current rumours that the right hon. gentleman had urged upon his colleagues a stronger line in the Transvaal than the majority of the Cabinet were disposed to sanction. On becoming acquainted with the rumour Mr. Chamberlain gave it a formal contradiction.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphed on June 13:—

I learn that the Cape Cabinet has addressed a remonstrance to the Imperial Government, arguing that it is inadvisable to place immediate pressure on the Transvaal, and expressing its desire that the Transvaal should have time to reconsider its position. The Cabinet puts forward the plea that the Cape Boers would become intractable should extreme measures be taken. The delay asked for means that when the Cape Parliament assembles a resolution will be submitted lamenting the crisis, and favouring arbitration for the settlement of the various disputes not affecting the paramountcy.

It is stated that considerable excitement has been aroused in the Cape by the publication there of a telegram, through "Reuter's" Agency, announcing that Mr. Chamberlain is consulting Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

On this the *Daily Mail* remarks:—

We do not know whether or not this statement is true, but we have instructed our correspondent at Cape Town to watch "Reuter's Agency" carefully. We have never hitherto hesitated to express our views with regard to the conduct of "Reuter's Agency" in 1896, and we have no reason to alter at the present time the views we then expressed.

"Reuter" telegraphs from Pretoria (June 12):—

The President's new franchise proposals were laid before the Raad this afternoon in the form of a draft law with a preamble declaring the necessity of altering the method of obtaining the full franchise to be urgent. There are several alterations from the President's Bloemfontein memorandum. The income qualification is reduced to 100*l.* instead of 200*l.*, the renunciation clause in the oath is expunged, and the approval of a two-thirds majority deleted. Young men not born in the State whose fathers are naturalised have the status of their fathers and must register themselves with the field cornet in their sixteenth year. No one who is not considered as belonging to the white population of the Republic can obtain the franchise by the terms of Article 9 of the Grondwet. All stipulations of laws in conflict with this law are repealed. The other stipulations are similar to those made by the President at Bloemfontein.

Dr. Leyds received on June 14 an official despatch from Pretoria stating that his Government does not make a condition of the arbitration question, and will continue to make concessions, even as regards the franchise, independently of the acceptance or non-acceptance by Great Britain of the principle of arbitration.

The Raad in Pretoria on Wednesday resolved to accept President Kruger's franchise proposals, and to refer them to the people before they were put in operation. President Kruger said that in these troublous times he did not know what was going to happen. The other side had not conceded one tittle, and he could not give more. God had always stood by them. He did not want war, but he would not give away more.

The prisoners charged with conspiracy against the Republic were on June 14 committed for trial.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

A Blue Book was issued on June 14 containing "Papers relating to the Complaints of British Subjects in the South African Republic." It covers the period between Aug. 11, 1897, when Sir Alfred Milner forwarded the report of the Industrial Commission appointed by the Boer Government, on May 24 last, the final document being a telegraphic intimation to the High Commissioner to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain did not intend to give formal instructions for the Conference with President Kruger at Bloemfontein, and merely suggested certain points for discussion. The Blue Book is divided into seven sections:—I. Economic Grievances; II. Recent Legislation (Judges' Law, Press Law, Aliens' Expulsion Law); III. Municipal Privileges and education; IV. Commandeering and Ill-treatment of British Subjects; V. Complaints of Outrages on Persons and Property; VI. The Political Situation; and VII. Proposals for a Conference at Bloemfontein. Of these seven sections, Number VI.—that relating to the political situation—is of the greatest general interest and importance, inasmuch as it deals with broad principles and embodies statements of policy; whereas the other sections are occupied with matters of detail. It dates from March 1 last to June 3, opening with an extract from the *Cape Times* referring to a suggested combined movement among the Dutch of South Africa in favour of the Boer Republic. After a despatch from Sir A. Milner, concerning the negotiations between the Government of the Republic and the mining industry, it contains a further despatch from the High Commissioner, enclosing the petition to the Queen, signed by 21,684 British subjects at Johannesburg, describing the character of the signatures, and expressing the opinion that the large majority of them are *bona fide*. It proceeds to give reports of President Kruger's Heidelberg speech of March last (in which certain reforms were promised), and the resolutions in favour of reform passed by the workmen at various mines in the Rand during April.

DESPATCH FROM SIR A. MILNER.

We have then a telegraphic despatch from Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain (May 4 last, received May 5), in which the former declared his views on the situation, and urged intervention by her Majesty's Government. It sets forth lucidly and most forcibly the grievances under which the Uitlanders are labouring, the gross conduct of the police, the natural discontent of "a population who constantly find their affairs mismanaged by a Government on which they have no means of exercising any influence," the "tremendous change for the worse which has been effected by the lowering of the status of the High Court of Judicature, and by the establishment of the principal, embodied in the new draft Grondwet, that any resolution of the Volksraad is equivalent to a law"; the denial of the right of public meeting. Then, referring to the nature of the agitation, he denies that it is artificial, the work of scheming capitalists or professional agitators: it is a genuine movement of people who wish to make the country their home. He then points to the danger to British interests of the present state of affairs, and then he says:—

The relations between the British colonies and the two Republics are intimate to a degree which one must live in South Africa in order fully to realise. Socially, economically, ethnologically, they are all one country, the two principal white races are everywhere inextricably mixed up; it is absurd for either to dream of subjugating the other. The only condition on which they can live in harmony and the country progress is equality all round. South Africa can prosper under two, three, or six Governments, but not under two absolutely conflicting social and political systems, perfect equality for the Dutch and British in the British colonies side by side with permanent subjection of British to Dutch in one of the Republics. It is idle to talk of peace and unity under such a State of affairs.

He regards it as perfectly vain to go on taking up isolated cases out of the hundred and one wrongs, springing from a hopeless system, and then comes the strongest passage in this able State paper:—

The true remedy is to strike at the root of all these injuries—the political impotence of the injured. What diplomatic protests will never accomplish a fair measure of Uitlander representation would gradually but surely bring about. It seems a paradox, but it is true that the only effective way of protecting our subjects is to help them to cease to be our subjects. The admission of Uitlanders to a fair share of political power would no doubt give stability to the Republic. But it would at the same time remove most of our causes of difference with it, and modify, and in the long run entirely remove, that intense suspicion and bitter hostility to Great Britain which at present dominates its internal and external policy.

The case for intervention is overwhelming. The only attempted answer is that things will right themselves if left alone. But, in fact, the policy of leaving things alone has been tried for years, and it has led to their going from bad to worse. It is not true that this is owing to the Raid. They were going from bad to worse before the Raid. We were on the verge of war before the Raid, and the Transvaal was on the verge of revolution. The effect of the Raid has been to give the policy of leaving things alone a new lease of life, and with the old consequences.

The spectacle of thousands of British subjects kept permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances, and calling vainly to her Majesty's Government for redress, does steadily undermine the influence and reputation of Great Britain and the respect for the British Government within the Queen's dominions. A certain section of the Press, not in the Transvaal only, preaches openly and constantly the doctrine of a Republic embracing all South Africa, and supports it by menacing references to the armaments of the Transvaal, its alliance with the Orange Free State, and the active sympathy which in case of war it would receive from a section of her Majesty's subjects. I regret to say that this doctrine, supported as it is by a ceaseless stream of malignant lies about the intentions of the British Government, is producing a great effect upon a large number of our Dutch fellow colonists. Language is frequently used which seems to imply that the Dutch have some superior right even in this colony to their fellow citizens of British birth. Thousands of men peaceably disposed, and, if left alone, perfectly satisfied with their position as British subjects, are being drawn into disaffection, and there is a corresponding exasperation on the side of the British.

I can see nothing which will put a stop to this mischievous propaganda but some striking proof of the intention of her Majesty's Government not to be ousted from its position in South Africa. And the best proof alike of its power and its justice would be to obtain for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal a fair share in the Government of the country, which owes everything to their exertions. It could be made perfectly clear that our action was not directed against the existence of the Republic. We should only be demanding the re-establishment of rights which now exist in the Orange Free State, and which existed in the Transvaal itself at the time of and long after the withdrawal of British sovereignty. It would be no selfish demand, as other Uitlanders besides those of British birth would benefit by it. It is asking for nothing from others which we do not give ourselves. And it would certainly go to the root of the political unrest in South Africa, and though temporarily it might aggravate, it would ultimately extinguish the race feud which is the great bane of the country.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE PETITION.

Five days after the receipt of the above telegram (May 10), Mr. Chamberlain sent to the High Commissioner a despatch acknowledging the petition to the Queen praying for her Majesty's intervention for the removal of the grievances of which the Uitlanders complain and saying that the petition had been laid before her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to receive it "I have now," wrote Mr. Chamberlain, "the honour to convey to you the views of her Majesty's Government on the subject." He said: "Her Majesty's Government cannot remain indifferent to the complaints of British subjects resident in other countries, and if these are found to be justified her Majesty's Government are entitled to make representations with a view to securing redress." This right was strengthened by the peculiar relations established by the Conventions, and by the fact that the peace and prosperity of the whole of South Africa were affected. The root of the matter lay in the policy pursued by the Government of the South African Republic towards an immigrant population believed to far outnumber the burghers. He went on to say:—

The Uitlanders who are for the most part, British subject, accustomed to the exercise of full political as well as municipal rights, had for a long time prior to the disturbances of three years ago, been, striving to obtain some amelioration of their condition by means of Constitutional agitation, but that agitation had entirely failed to effect its object. Active agitation and passive acquiescence had alike proved ineffectual, and at the end of 1895 the inhabitants of Johannesburg took up arms. At the instance of the High Commissioner these arms were laid down again, and the Republic was spared the horrors of civil war.

At that time President Kruger issued two proclamations. In the first, dated Dec. 30, 1895, he declared that the Government "were still always prepared to consider properly all complaints which may be properly submitted to it, and submit them to the Legislature of the country without delay to be dealt with," and in the second, dated January 10, 1896, in addition to declaring his intention to submit, at the first ordinary session of the Volksraad, a draft law for the appointment of a municipality for Johannesburg, he appealed to the inhabitants of that city to "make it possible for the Government to appear before the Volksraad with the motto 'Forget and forgive.'"

Her Majesty's Government felt justified in anticipating that practical effect would be given to these conciliatory words of the President, but careful examination of the allegations made by the Petitioners and into the present condition of affairs in the South African Republic shows that, so far from any substantial measures of reform being passed, the legislation of the past three years, and the action of the Executive, have, on the whole, had the effect of increasing rather than of removing the causes of complaint.

Mr. Chamberlain then discussed the grievances of taxation, and referred to the debate in the Volksraad on the Estimates in March 1898, when it was elicited that 2,398,506*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* had been advanced to officials and was unaccounted for. The Secret Service Fund appeared in the current Estimates at 36,000*l.*; but even this sum, more than the amount of the Secret Service money voted in the British Imperial Estimates, appears to be habitually exceeded In 1898, 42,504*l.* were spent, and in 1896 no less than 191,837*l.* Next he discussed the abuse of concessions, and remarked:—

Her Majesty's Government have already protested against the continuous of this monopoly, on the ground that it is a breach of Article XIV. of the London Convention. As stated in my despatch of Jan. 13 last, they are advised that the creation of a monopoly in favour of the State is not necessarily inconsistent with that Article, even when exercised by a concessionaire, provided that the concession is intended in good faith to benefit the State generally and not simply to favour the concessionaire; but for the reasons given in that despatch they are advised that in the present case these conditions are not fulfilled.

Then he turned to the neglect of education, the denial of local government on the Rand, the arbitrary Police measures—involving brutal treatment of British subjects, natives of Africa, India, and Mauritius—the murder of Edgar, the Press and aliens, the weakness of the Courts, the placing of the judges at the mercy of the Executive; and then he says:—

It results from this review of the facts and conditions on which the petition is founded, as well as from the information derived from your despatches and from other official sources, that British subjects and the Uitlanders generally in the South African Republic have substantial grounds for their complaints of the treatment to which they are subjected. They may be summarised in the statement that under present conditions, all of which have arisen since the Convention of 1884 was signed, the Uitlanders are now denied that equality of treatment which that instrument was designed to secure for them.

Then, in adverting to the policy of her Majesty's Government, he said:—

They are most unwilling to depart from their attitude of reserve and expectancy, but having regard to the position of Great Britain as the paramount Power in South Africa, and the duty incumbent upon them to protect all British subjects residing in a foreign country, they cannot permanently ignore the exceptional and arbitrary treatment to which their fellow-countrymen and others are exposed, and the absolute indifference of the Government of the Republic to the friendly representations which have been made to them on the subject.

The despatch ended with the proposal for a conference.

*Mr. Chamberlain has asked for an explanation of this statement.

LESE-MAJESTE IN GERMANY.

In spite of the severity of the law and the strictness of its application, the prosecutions for lese-majeste show no diminution. The papers contained quite a number of cases. As a rule, all that appears in the Press is that somebody or other—usually a workman, often a mere boy—gave vent to some offensive remarks when in a state of intoxication and was condemned to several weeks' or months' imprisonment. Occasionally, however, a few details of the case come out. These are mostly of a humorous character, as might be expected from the possibilities which the law gives for foolish and vexatious prosecutions, and still more from the readiness of so many Germans to give information against each other. An old workman of 70, living near Erfurt, recently denounced his former foreman of having spoken disrespectfully of the Emperor in 1893. It was shown in Court that he had already made the same accusation at the time and had formally withdrawn it. The old man denied that he had ever done so, and suggested that a certain gendarme had tampered with the document in the case. He was straightway hoist with his own, at least with a very kindred petard, for the Judge promptly sentenced him to 14 days' imprisonment for insulting a gendarme; for in Germany lese gendarmerie is a crime only a degree less heinous than less-majeste itself.

Not less notable was the decision of a Judge at Oppeln which was recorded on Monday. Two railway officials, once intimate friends, fell out last year during the excitement of the elections to the Reichstag. Since then each remembered having heard the other at some time in the heyday of their friendship say things not to be said in Germany, and each, inspired with the same happy thought of revenge, laid information against the other for lese-majeste. The Judge sentenced both to six months' imprisonment and dismissal from their appointment. Possibly in their common affliction they may find a cause for reconciliation and emerge from prison six months hence as friends—perhaps also as Social Democrats, convinced of the iniquity of monarchical and bureaucratic institutions.

FERGUSON'S P AND O WHISKEY.

Ferguson's P and O Whiskey, which is being largely advertised just now, has been selected for sole consumption at the Greater Britain Exhibition, and the selection will give no cause for complaint, though it is to have a monopoly. P and O whiskey has come to stay, for it is well matured, of excellent quality, and good value. Wherever the traveller may go P and O posters greet his eye and P and O whiskey waits to refresh him. Highland Cream, also of Messrs. Ferguson's production, is a good, cheap whiskey, well liked, and of increasing popularity. To the many good brands of whiskey, obtainable in India, these two, of which Messrs. B. Smyth and Company are the agents and Mr. W. G. Treacher, the sponsor, are welcome additions.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PRESBYTERIAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 9, Mr. Hedderwick asked the Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been drawn to a complaint that the Episcopalian chaplains attached to the Army in India object to Presbyterian services being conducted in the churches provided by Government for her Majesty's troops, and that in consequence Scottish Presbyterian soldiers are compelled to worship in riding schools, theatres, and other even more unsuitable places. Whether there is any foundation in fact for this complaint; and, if so, upon what grounds the exclusion of Presbyterian soldiers from the use of churches provided by Government for the purpose of worship is defended. And, whether he has taken, or means to take, any steps to remove the grievance complained of.

Lord G. Hamilton: For some time past I have been in communication with the officials of the Scotch Church with a view of facilitating the use of existing buildings for divine service by Presbyterians in India. In consequence of representations which reached the Government of India certain changes were made about a year ago in the rules which govern the use of Government churches. The tendency of those changes was to facilitate the use of such churches by denominations other than the Church of England. Since then, as I stated in this House on May 9, the only changes made in this rules have been (1) to define more accurate the religious bodies who may hold services in these churches, Presbyterians being expressly included, and (2) to make the final appeal, in case of difficulty lie, to the Metropolitan, whereas up to last summer the final decision lay with a Bishop of the diocese. No cases of difficulty or hardship under the new rules have as yet been reported to me, nor am I at present aware of any reason for taking action in the matter.

THE ASSAULT UPON A BURMESE WOMAN.

On Monday, June 12, Mr. Davitt asked the Secretary of State for India whether certain British soldiers has been charged with an indecent assault upon a native woman at Rangoon; whether such soldiers had been brought before any tribunal for this alleged crime; and if any punishment had been inflicted for this outrage.

Lord G Hamilton: This matter has for some time past been occupying the attention of the Indian Government, with whom I have been in communication on the subject. I regret to say that it is true that an outrage was committed upon an elderly Burmese woman of unsound mind by a party of soldiers who are said to have been under the influence of liquor. On appearance of police and a corporal the soldiers dispersed, but one of them was arrested and tried by jury on May 10, but was acquitted on the ground that he was not prove to have committed or attempted the offence with which he was charged, and the recorder concurred in the verdict. So far no other person has been brought to trial; but the Government of India are determined that the matter shall be thoroughly investigated and that the culprits shall be brought to justice—(hear, hear)—and they have impressed their views very strongly upon the civil and military authorities at Rangoon, who have undertaken that no effort shall be spared to bring the facts to light. Accordingly, a special court of inquiry has been summoned to investigate and report upon the whole matter.

COOLIE LABOUR ON THE ASSAM TEA PLANTATIONS.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State when he would lay upon the table of the House the report on coolie labour on the Assam tea plantations, now for several years delayed in its presentation to Parliament.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not yet received the views of the Government of India on the subject of the report to which the hon. member's question refers, although in February last they hoped to be able to lay them before me at an early date. The matter with which the report is concerned is a difficult and intricate one, but I will draw the Viceroy's attention to the desirability of expediting the submission of their opinions upon it.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN BELLARY.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that three liquor shops have been opened and still remain open in Brace Petta, one of the leading thoroughfares of the town of Bellary, in the Madras Presidency; and that these three shops are very near each other, and situated in close proximity to Christian and Hindoo places of worship, and on the only common road leading to the Cowl bazaar and the municipal high school in the fort; whether a petition has been submitted to the collector of Bellary by some of the leading residents in the immediate neighbourhood of the shops complaining of the nuisance caused by them, and praying for their removal; and whether having regard to the declared policy of the Government of India, as enunciated in their despatch, No. 29 of Feb. 4, 1890, he will give instructions for the closing of the said shops.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no information on the subject of the first two clauses of the hon. member's question. I do not propose to sent any instructions to India on the matter, which is clearly one for the discretion of the authorities in India.

INDIAN P. W. D. OFFICERS.

On Thursday, June 15, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether a despatch has been sent to India approving special terms of retirement for certain Service officers of the Indian Public Works Department from Coopers Hill;

And whether, for the convenience of those concerned, the terms may now be published.

Lord G. Hamilton: A despatch on the subject of the terms of retirement to be offered to certain officers of the Indian Public Works Department who were recruited from Coopers Hill College in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, has been addressed to the Government of India, but has not yet reached them. As soon as they have received it, I understand that they will take steps to make its contents known to the local Governments for such action as they may consider desirable.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FROM NATIVE STATES.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will grant a return for the last three years showing the number and nature of the civil and criminal appeals from the decisions of political officers in native States disposed of by the Bombay Government: whether he will state what is the procedure followed in the trial of these appeals; whether the parties have an opportunity of being heard in person or by counsel; and, whether any member of the Bombay Government is a trained judicial officer qualified to dispose of capital and other cases as a final Court of Appeal.

Lord G. Hamilton: The return for which the hon. member asks cannot be supplied from information in this country, but I will communicate with the Government of Bombay on the subject. In the cases to which he refers, whether civil or criminal, the parties are heard either in person or by counsel in the Political Courts of First Instance, and again in the Political Courts of Appeal. In cases where the decisions of these courts are further reviewed by the Government of Bombay, he appeals and rejoinders may be, and generally are, prepared by counsel and submitted in writing, and if it is found necessary that any issue should be argued by the parties in person or by counsel, the case is remanded to the local court of appeal for the purpose, but parties and counsel do not appear before the Governor in Council. The Government of Bombay includes one member who has held high office, political and judicial, in Kathiawar, but it considers these matters as a Government with the assistance of its legal advisers and its Judicial Department, and does not depend exclusively upon such legal or judicial training as may be possessed by any of its members.

THE FRANCHISE IN FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: What are the conditions under which the franchise is exercised by the inhabitants of the French possessions in India; and how do these conditions compare with those affecting the inhabitants of British India.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information as to the conditions under which the franchise is exercised by the inhabitants of the French possessions in India; the size and nature of which are such that any comparison of the kind suggested in the question would be altogether misleading.

THE RIOTS IN MADRAS.

Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received any official particulars regarding the riots which took place in the Tinnevelly district of Madras last Saturday, and if so, would he state the same to the House; whether he had received any confirmation of the statement that 100 murders had been committed and whole villages sacked; and what steps had been taken to quell the disturbances.

Lord G. Hamilton: In reply to my hon. friend's question I will read the telegram which I have to-day received from the Governor of Madras: "Tinnevelly riots due to disputes between Shanars on the one hand and Maravars on the other regarding religious privileges of Shanars. Serious riot June 6 at Seva Kasi. Ten Shanars and ten Maravars killed, numerous houses burnt. Disturbance spread to Madura district to some extent, and serious riot reported from Shewcottah in Travancore. Seventy persons wounded. Six companies of native troops called out. European Magistracy and police strengthened. Active steps being taken to quell disturbances and punish rioters. I may add that the Shanars and Maravars are castes of low social position, whose occupations and manner of life are such as might readily lead to rioting and fighting. A similar encounter took place between the same two castes about four years ago."

Mr. Dillon: May I ask the noble lord whether, in view of what happened at Omdurman, he will consider the desirability of levelling all the temples and digging up the remains of the saints? ("Oh, oh!")

The Speaker: Order, order.

INDIA AND THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Sir H. Fowler moved for an address to the Crown, praying the Queen to disallow the Indian Tariff Act, 1899. After stating that a grave change would be effected by this legislation, which opened a new change in the financial history of India, he explained in some detail the conditions of the sugar industry, which was supposed to be threatened by the bounty system, and sketched the history of the new Act, quoting largely from the Blue Book for that purpose. Citing figures to prove that sugar was an important necessary of life in India he maintained that any interference with an article of such general consumption must be a very serious matter. He reminded the House that on May 5, 1898, the Legislative Council decided that they would not levy countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar, and that, nevertheless, in February 1899, they decided to impose such duties, and asked what had occurred in the interval to justify this change of policy. He suggested that the Viceroy had formed his opinion on insufficient information, and contended that the evidence showed that the demand for sugar in India was increasing, and that what the industry needed was better and more scientific cultivation. He criticised the speeches delivered in support of the Bill in the Legislative Council, and described Lord Curzon's defence of the measure as an eloquent statement founded upon inaccurate statistics and containing exploded economic fallacies. He surmised that the real object of this legislation was to compensate the refiners of India and Mauritius by increasing the price of sugar by a sum which the consumer would have to pay. Having said that the arguments adduced in support of the imposition of these duties could be used to justify any other protective duty, and having quoted pronouncements by Mr. Chamberlain and other authorities against the policy of countervailing duties, he expressed a fear lest Germany, Austria, and other countries should be provoked to a policy of retaliation which would be injurious to India's interests. He condemned the action of the Government as disregarding the principle of free trade, and challenged the Unionist Party to impose countervailing duties in this country. But, he added, they would not dare to take such a fatal step, for they knew that the constituencies would not tolerate it. What they dared not do in the case of Great Britain they had no right to do in the case of India. He hoped, therefore, the House would deal with these retrograde, illusory, and mischievous proposals for India as it would deal with them were they made with reference to England.

Mr. Maclean, who seconded the motion, criticised the Act in scathing terms, and blamed the Government for not having given facilities for a debate upon the subject long ago. He ascribed this new legislation to the influence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had supplied the India Office with the necessary motive power. This statement was at once disputed by Lord G. Hamilton, who said it was absolutely untrue. Mr. Maclean said he believed the Colonial Secretary had interfered in the interests of the sugar industry of Mauritius, which however, had never been in the least danger. The Act, he asserted, had been passed with indecent haste. The only people who really wished for it were the refiners of sugar in India, who desired a monopoly. He reproached the Government for violating the salutary principles of free trade, and asked satirically whether it was their intention to adopt the policy of preferential duties generally.

Lord G. Hamilton, having asked the House to meet the motion with a direct negative, described the two speeches which had been delivered as speeches in defence of the bounty system as applied to sugar, which was the blackest system of protection known. He insisted that if the system was bad, the Government were justified in taking strong measures to get rid of it. If, on the other hand, the Opposition believed it to be a good system, why did they not say openly that the policy of the Radical Party was that of encouraging and extending it. He had always been a free trader, but the bounty system violated the principles of free trade, affected production detrimentally, and killed enterprise. The Indian Government having been warned that the interests of Indian agriculture would suffer greatly by any extension of the bounty system, were, he mentioned, justified in their action. The sugar crop of India could be developed to any extent by the application of industry and capital; but who, he asked, would supply either industry or capital if the bounty system continued unchecked? Tracing the progress of events, he said that, as soon as it became known in India that the Brussels Conference had broken up without result, and agitation sprang up spontaneously all over the country in favour of the imposition of countervailing duties. He described the steps which he took to obtain information, and ridiculed the allegation that the Colonial Secretary had brought pressure to bear upon him. He declared that the new Act had received more support in India than any other measure which the Government had ever introduced. Explaining the reasons for the expedition with which the Bill was passed, he stated that the subject had been in the minds of the Government for months, and that from beginning to end they had been actuated solely by a consideration for the interests of India, where the development of native industries was a question of vital importance. Observing that if the steel and iron industry of Great Britain should ever be seriously endangered by a system of bounties the people of this country would certainly insist on the imposition of countervailing duties, he argued that we could not refuse to India a means of defence which, in given circumstances, we should adopt ourselves. Having referred to the fact that the new Act had been received by the European and native Press in India with general approval, he laid stress on the support which the chambers of commerce, with the single exception of Manchester, had given the Government, and in an eloquent peroration he advised the House to endorse the action of the Indian Government on grounds of prudence, expediency, and justice.

The debate was continued by Mr. Lough and Mr. W. H. Holland, who spoke in support of the motion and Sir L. McIver and Mr. Wylie, who opposed it. Sir C. Cameron also expressed approval of what had been done by the Government.

Mr. Courtney disapproved of the Tariff Act, and argued that bounties cheapened commodities and were therefore advantageous to the countries to which the bounty-fed goods were sent. He regretted that the Government had not followed the example of Sir R. Peel and other great financiers who refused to impose retaliatory duties even in very exceptional circumstances. He condemned the bounty system for cosmopolitan reasons, but he also objected to the policy of compensatory duties.

Mr. Chamberlain, after bantering Mr. Courtney on his role as the Government's candid friend, contended that the bounty system destroyed trades and occupations in the country which received the bounty and therefore injured it. He expressed a hope that upon the principle involved in the imposition of countervailing duties a definite pronouncement would be made that night. He asserted that bounties were the worst form of protection, because they protected the producer not in his own market but in another country. He affirmed that cheapness was not the primary object of free trade, though some members seemed to imagine it was, and that to counteract bounties by duties was not a violation of the doctrine, of free trade, which he remarked, amid laughter had been corrupted since their origin by annotators, commentators, and false prophets. The view of the Government, he explained, was that the imposition of countervailing duties was a matter of expediency. Criticising the speeches of some hon. members, he deprecated their intention of voting against the views of the only people who could represent the inhabitants of India—namely, the Council of the Secretary of State, the Legislative Council in India, and the writers in the Native and European Press—and he expressed a fear that there was in some quarters a wish to revive the old commercial system under which the interest of our Colonies were subordinated to the interests of British consumers and producers. To Mr. Maclean, who had criticised his policy with some acerbity, the right hon. gentleman replied in a vein of pleasantry, and he concluded by defining clearly the issues which the House had to decide.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman thought it had become evident that it was the intention of the Government to impose countervailing duties in this country as in India. He, however, doubted whether the Unionist Party would dare to go to the country with the cry of retaliatory tariffs and dear sugar. It was a remarkable thing, he observed, that the proposal for the new duties did not originate in India, and, summing up the case for the Opposition, he declared that they were opposed both to bounties and to protective duties.

The House then devided, and the motion was negatived, amid cheers, by 293 votes against 152.

THE MANCHESTER VIEWS.

The board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Friday last passed the following resolution:—

It is the opinion of this board (1) that the policy adopted by the Government of India, with the approval of the Government at home, of levying countervailing duties on sugar imported from bounty-giving countries is opposed to the interests of the people of India; (2) that it constitutes a dangerous precedent calculated to lead to the adoption of a similar policy in the United Kingdom, and to demands which cannot be consistently resisted for the establishment of countervailing duties in several other directions; (3) that this policy cannot be accepted without a departure from the principle of Free Trade and a justification of measures not distinguishable from Protectionist legislation.

At a meeting of the committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on June 14 a resolution was unanimously adopted supporting the memorial of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce to the Prime Minister dated March 24, 1899.

Lord Northbrook has circulated among members of the House of Commons a memorandum on the Indian Sugar Duties, in which he thus sums up the arguments in favour of the action taken by the Government of India:—As bounties upon exports of sugar are contrary to the doctrines of free trade, the question of imposing duties to neutralise their effect should be decided upon considerations of expediency. Applying this test to the imposition of duties upon the importation of bounty-fed sugar into India, the facts of the case lead to the conclusion that the measure is a wise one. Moreover, the Government of India should be credited with being capable of taking a correct view of Indian interests, and their action has been supported by nearly the whole of the Indian Press, native and Anglo-Indian. The measure can injuriously affect no interests in Great Britain and Ireland; and the Secretary of State for India has been well-advised in giving his cordial encouragement to Indian legislation upon a matter with which the smallest of our self-governing colonies is competent to deal.

A parliamentary paper has been issued containing a return of all the bounties, direct and indirect, on the production or export of sugar given by France, Germany, and Austria, supplemented by copies of circulars issued by the Secretary to the United States Treasury giving instructions to the Custom House officials for the levying of countervailing duties on sugar imported from States which give bounties on the production or export of that article.

In anticipation of the debate upon Sir Henery Fowler's motion praying her Majesty to disallow the Indian Tariff Act, 1899, the committee of the Cobden Club issued a circular to members of Parliament stating the grounds upon which the argument is based that the new Indian duties are intended as a step towards countervailing duties in England, or, in other words, impose a tax on the people of India, not for the sake of the Indian revenue, but in order to facilitate protectionist legislation in England. They are identical with those previously stated in the *Times* by Lord Farrer. It is submitted that the new duties did not originate in India, but in the Colonial Office; that there was no unanimous demand for them in India, but that, on the contrary, the Indian Government was against them until overruled from home; that the only provincial report in favour of countervailing duties suggests delay and further inquiry; that there is no evidence that sugar cultivation in India has suffered or will suffer; that there is evidence that small Indian refineries have suffered from competition with foreign sugar, but still more with Mauritius sugar; and that this imported refined sugar is an advantage not only to the rich, but to the poor who use it in the form of sweetmeats; that the professed object of the Colonial Office in urging India to impose countervailing duties was to protect Mauritius at the cost of the Indian consumer; and that this is unnecessary as well as unjust, inasmuch as Mauritius needs no protection.

Sir Thomas Sutherland presided at a meeting of members of Parliament and others interested in the sugar bounty question, held in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons on June 9, to decide upon a course of procedure with regard to Sir Henry Fowler's resolution praying her Majesty to disallow the Indian Tariff Act, 1899. The opinion was freely expressed that, while a thorough ventilation of the subject was desirable, no amendment should be moved which would in any way obscure the issue, and there was a general agreement that, if possible, the division should be taken "aye" or "no" upon Sir Henry Fowler's motion.

A largely attended meeting of members of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on June 13 in the council room of the Chamber, Eastcheap, to consider "The present aspect of the Sugar Bounties Question." Mr. Albert G. Sandeman (president) occupied the chair, and among those present were Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., Sir Nevile Lubbock, Sir Henry Mance, Sir Frederick Young, Mr. Kimber, M.P., Major-General Laurie, M.P., and Mr. Kenric B. Murray (secretary).

Sir Thomas Sutherland moved the following resolution:—"That this Chamber, having regard to its resolution of Feb. 4, 1898, thinks the time has fully arrived for a settlement of the Sugar Bounty Question, and requests her Majesty's Government to enter, as soon as practicable, into a convention with Austria, Germany, and other Powers who have expressed their willingness to abolish bounties, such convention to contain a penal clause prohibiting the entry of bounty-fed sugar into the territories of the contracting Powers." He believed the growing feeling in this country with regard to such bounties was that they were dictated by a selfish policy, that they were opposed to the true principles of free trade, and ought, therefore, to be abolished. The Government were, he felt sure, convinced of the desirability of taking action with that object, but, before doing so, they naturally wanted to have the force of public opinion behind them. There could be no doubt that the legislation passed by the Indian Government for protecting India against the importation of bounty-fed sugar was inspired from Downing Street, and he had every confidence that the Government would secure a triumphant majority when the question was voted on in the House of Commons on Thursday. The extent to which the sugar refiners of Great Britain had been affected by bounties was apparent from the fact that, instead of their business increasing, it had declined from 900,000 tons to 600,000 tons during the last few years. It was evident that the sugar refiners would not be able to carry on the struggle much longer, and unless they were afforded the relief asked for an industry would be ruined which represented many millions of capital and gave employment to thousands of hands. The only argument he had heard in favour of the bounties was that of cheapness, but he did not believe the present low price of sugar was entirely due to that cause. Nearly every commodity had fallen in price during recent years. If the bounties disappeared to-morrow, he did not think dear sugar would be the result, because there would then be fresh enterprise on the part of producers of cane sugar in all parts of the world. He trusted that they would unanimously support the Government in promoting another Conference on this important question and that the representatives of this country would be given full powers, so that we might be emancipated, once and for all, from the abominable bounty system. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Coke seconded the resolution.

After some discussion the resolution was carried with three dissentients.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt F P Young, B	Mr J C Gloster, Bo Cov
Capt F W P Macdonald, B	Mr H F Brayson, Bo
Capt B C Oldham, I M S, B	Mr J D Montague, Bo
Lieut C B W Winter, B	Lieut-Col E S Hastings, D S O
Mr W H Lee, B Cov	Lieut-Col R C G Mayne, C B
Mr R Scott, B Cov	Lieut-Col L J Browne
Mr L V Laville, B	Lieut-Col A Masters
Mr W Warry, B	Lieut-Col C W W Burton
Mr J Dempster, B	Major I P Doyle, D S O
Mr C W Johnson, B	Major G F W Braide
Mr T A Hauxwell, B	Major R Williams
Mr C Brown, B	Major D Baker
Mr A W Lonsdale, B	Major G R C Westropp
Mr W E Douglas, B	Capt H A D Fraser
Mr C A Walsh, B	Capt H E Hitchins
Mr A J Lowman, B	Capt E B Burton
Mr E Gibbons, B	Capt L W Shakespear
Mr G Ward, B	Capt J Jackson
Mr J Dixon, B	Capt G W Wolfe
Mr L M Kaye, B	Capt L J Andrews
Mr J Sutherland, B	Lieut A F Hislop
Mr H J Inman, B	Lieut S H E Nicholas
Mr H B C Paget, B	Lieut D M Griffith
Mr E B Elwin, M Cov	Lieut J Watson
Mr J E Paul, M	Lieut W A Light
Mr P A Booty, M	Lieut W J Lambert

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major F W Egerton, B., 3 mo M C	Lieut-Col O H Channer, I M S, Bo, 3 mo M C
Mr A H Cuming, B Cov, priv leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo, subject to confirmation.	Major H Herbert, I M S, Bo, 3 mo M C
Mr J S Campbell, B Cov, 4 mo furl	Capt H D Merewether, Bo, 8 days' extraordinary leave
Mr H Bradbury, B 4 mo M C	Lieut-Col W H Gregg, 6 mo
Mr F C Hall, B, 3 mo MC	Major F H Yate, till Jan 27, 1900
Mr R W Roberts, B, 1 week's furl	Major H A Carleton, 3 mo
Mr F W Caine, B, 1 mo furl	Capt G C McD Birdwood, 4 days
Mr J H Gilliland, B, 6 mo M C	Capt M B Pinchard, 11 days
Mr H A Stuart, M Cov, special leave commuted to furl on private affairs for 7 mo	Capt H V Hatch, till Nov 25 1899
	Lieut C F Templer, 1 mo
	Lieut J S M Harcourt, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt A D'A G Bannerman, B	Major R W S Lyons, I M S, Bo
Mr G R C Williams, B Cov	Mr C F Smith, Bo
Mr C D Steel, B Cov	Mr R S F Fagan, Bo
Mr J H C Kelly, B	Capt E C Ryall
Mr R W Roberts, B	Capt C T Stewart
Mr G O Dowda, B	Engineer W Mitchell
Capt H D Merewether Bo	

The new first-class cruiser Hai Chi, which has been built for the Chinese Government by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., sailed from Sheerness on June 9, for China. The Hai Chi goes out under the British flag and is commanded by Capt. F. A. A. G. Tate, of the Royal Navy, who will hand her over to the Chinese Government from the contractors.

THE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

TWO SENIOR WRANGLERS.

The following Mathematical Tripos List has been issued at Cambridge. In all cases of equality the names are bracketed:—

PART I.

WRANGLERS.

Ds { Birtwistle, G, Pembroke; Paranjpye, R P, St John's	21 { Scarborough, W H, Queens'; Smith, H R, Trinity
3 Maclaren, S B, Trinity	21 { Plummer, S H, Trinity; Shoebridge, H W, Trinity
4 Bevan, P V, Trinity	23 { Chadwick, R A, St John's; Tisdall, A, Trinity
5 Eckhart, T H, St John's	2[illegible] { Bishop, D F W, Emmanuel; Goodwin E, Emmanuel
6 { Bell, G M, Trinity; Bell, J G, Trinity; Hartley, W E, Trinity	30 { Allen, A R, St John's; Browning, G A, St John's; Reynolds, E A, Pembroke
9 Valentine, G ., Trinity	33 { Dunlop, J S, Trinity; McLean, L King's
10 McAlpin, M C, Trinity	35 Cowell, H R Clare
11 Thomson, F W, Sidney	36 { Kemp, V N, Sidney; Palmer, F W M, Jesus
12 { Johnston, T K, Trinity; Reid, C H, Caius	38 Marshall, J H Corpus
14 { Forbes, E R, Trinity; Wills, J J, St John's	
16 { Greene, A E, King's; Thomson, H T, Christ's	
18 { Bloom, E F D, St John's; Hardingham, C H, Christ's; Porter, F, Caius	

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Ds Avery, G C E, Clare	51 Medford, R S Pembroke
40 { Field, A B St John's; Rudd, W A St John's	52 Beechey, B R, St John's
42 Howlett, E J, Trinity	53 Brown, E T King's
43 Alexander, C ., Clare	54 Linnell, D, St John's
44 Jeffery, F H Trinity	55 { Parsons, H J Queen's; Rudd, A C H, Selwyn
45 { Hudson, C B, King's; Redlich, E B, Christ's	57 { Durell, H L V, Sidney; Gott, J A, Magdalene
47 { Penman, T Sidney; Sedgwick, W, Pembroke	59 Freeman, A ., King's
49 { Honeybourne, W ., Peterhouse; Shillington, J M, Trinity Hall	60 Elwin, E A, Clare

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Ds. Kingdon, F M, Sidney	72 McMurtrie, S G, St Catharine's
62 Tomlinson, T S, Trinity	73 { Chapman, H S, Trinity Hall; Few, J E, King's
63 Armitage, R C D, St Catharine's	75 { Clements, T St John's; Craddock, St John's
64 Tattersall, C E C, Trinity	77 Harris, H Emmanuel
65 Wheatley, C W C, Corpus	78 Sillis, T B, St John's
66 { Lea, H A H, Emmanuel; Robinson, E C, Queens'; Tabor, J C, Trinity	79 Young, C S, Clare
69 { Kemble, H M, Pembroke; Workman, H W, Pembroke	80 Taylor, J H, Pembroke
	81 Steele, S A, St Catharine's
71 Budibent, G B, St Catharine's	82 Nicholson, W N, Trinity

WOMEN.

Wranglers—Lapthorn, N W, Girton (between 21 and 24) Ashcroft and Newnham (equal to 36).

Senior Optimes—Plumbe, W, Girton (between 53 and 54); Exton, Girton (between 54 and 55); Bragington, M, Newnham (equal to 60)

Junior Optimes—Pratt, F, Newnham (equal to 64); Skelton, U M, Newnham (equal to 72); Smethurst, F, Newnham (between 73 and 75); Day, M K, Girton (between 75 and 76); Medwin, E M, Girton (equal to 76); Letts, D H, Newnham (between 78 and 79).

PART II.

Class I Division I—Cameron, J F, Caius; Hudson, R W H T St John's.

Class II Division II—Watkin, E L, St John's.

Class III Division I—Pocock, A H, Trinity.

WOMEN.

Class I Division III—Cave-Brown-Cave, F E, Girton.

Class II Division II—Gwatkin, E R, Newnham.

Class III Division III—Cave-Brown-Cave B M, Girton.

George Birtwistle, who is bracketed Senior Wrangler attended the Fulledge Wesleyan day school at Burnley at the age of eleven, where he won a scholarship to the Burnley Grammar School. By capturing further scholarships he secured free tuition for two years longer, and attained the highest honours in the school. While still a junior, he secured a first class in the Cambridge local examination senior division, and was first in all England in the junior division. The winning of two exhibitions enabled him to proceed to Owens College, Manchester, where he had a long list of successes, notably in mathematics. In 1896 he became a Bachelor of Science, and won an entrance scholarship to Pembroke College, Cambridge. Here he secured the Beatson Scholarship and other prizes. Mr. Birtwistle's father was an ironmonger in Burnley, and died eight years ago when George was at the Burnley Grammar School, leaving the widow with four young children to maintain. Mr. Birtwistle is only twenty-two.

Raghunath Purushottom Paranjpye, also bracketed a Senior Wrangler, is the son of Purushottom Keshav Paranjpye, and was born at Murde, in the Ratnagiri district of India, in 1876. He was educated at Fergusson College, Poona, and Bombay University. His schoolmaster was Professor Karve, his college tutor Mr. Graves, and he has also read with Mr. Webb. Three years ago he gained a Government Scholarship at Bombay, and entered St. John's in 1897 as a Foundation Scholar. It is very rare for natives of India to distinguish themselves in mathematics, the majority taking up law, and only eight years ago Dr. Souza, an Indian, was Senior in the Law Tripos.

Samuel Bruce Maclaren is an Australian, born and educated at Melbourne, and, coming over to England three years ago, obtained a sizarship at Trinity.

P. Vaughan Bevan is an Australian by residence and education, although a native of London. He is the son of the Rev. L. L. D. Bevan, LL. B., D. D. He attended the Church of England Grammar School in Melbourne, Victoria, and came up to Trinity in October 1896 During his residence at college he carried off numerous prizes, and this year obtained a major scholarship. His tutors were: College, Mr. W. W. R. Ball; private, Mr. Webb. He is a very distinguished spot, having made his mark at Fenner's, but unluckily has just missed his "blue."

Miss Lapthorn is the daughter of Mr. Edwin Lapthorn, sail manufacturer, of Gosport. She was born in 1878, and was educated at the Portsmouth High School until 1895, when she entered the Bedford College, London. She remained here for one year, and was coached by Mr. P. Harding. In 1896 she entered Girton, where her tutor has been Mr. A. N. W. Whitehead, Mr. Young, the Rev. Askwith, and Mr. J. M. Dodds.

THE CHURCH CRISIS.

We (*Times*) are informed that at the recent annual meeting of the Liberation Society's council a resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that, having regard to the present position of the question and to the approach of a general election, disestablishment should have a prominent place in the programme of the Liberal Party. This was conveyed to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by a deputation which waited upon him at Grosvenor Place on Monday. The deputation placed before the Liberal leader the facts of the case as regards the present state of feeling among Liberals in the constituencies, with special reference to the change in the electoral situation likely to be caused by the anti-ritualistic movement in the Established Church. In the course of a free interchange of opinion Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman expressed general sympathy with the views of the deputation and his willingness to take into full consideration their statements and wishes.

A memorial has been presented to the Bishop of Gloucester by 6,000 lay communicants in the diocese assuring his lordship of their hearty support of such measures as may tend "to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's Word," and secure due submission to his authority. The signatories comprise the majority of the public men in the country, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and seven other members of Parliament, and nearly 300 churchwardens. In thanking the memorialists Dr. Ellicott writes that he can see his way more clearly than a few months ago, and now thinks that a great majority of the clergy will obey the ruling of their spiritual superiors. Of this they had a very welcome illustration in their own diocese at the last diocesan conference. Continuing, the bishop says:—"On two points in your helpful address I may make these concluding comments. It is a hopeful sign that all parties agree to adhere to the Prayer Book. In that adherence all the safety of our future very distinctly depends. But it must be a loyal adherence to the Prayer Book as we have it, not to a Prayer Book as it might have been if Rubrics from earlier editions, now altered or omitted, still found a place in it. In regard to the anxious question of Confession this may certainly be said—namely, that our safety depends on strict adherence to the well-known words in the Prayer Book and to their implied limitations. If only our clergy would act upon what Hooker has written on Confession and Absolution in the sixth book of his Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, few difficulties would arise on this now disquieting subject."

The following letter appears in the *Times*:—

Sir,—In his address to his Diocesan Church Conference, as reported in your issue of to-day, the Bishop of Rochester is stated to have said:—"A force—not inconsiderable, and one that could not be spoken of without due respect—of puritanism within the Church, which opposed all external evidences as evils, from the cross at baptism to the ring in marriage and the surplice in the Church services." And this, his lordship says, is all that remains after deducting the Nonconformists and those who look on the Church as a mere civil department. In other words, he so describes the whole Evangelical Party. I rubbed my eyes in amazement. I knew something of the Evangelical Party, of which I have been an unworty member for more than fifty years, and I never meet with one to whom these three things were a stumbling-block. When bishops make such reckless and random charges against a loyal and by no means despicable portion of the Church, can they wonder if men hesitate to trust the bishops?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. B. Tristram.

Athenæum Club, June 8.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

On June 1 a resolution was carried at the Peace Conference by eighteen votes to three prohibiting the use of bullets covered with a hard outer case unless that case covers the core entirely and is free from incisions. The three dissentients were the delegates of England, Austria, and Italy. It is manifest that this resolution is aimed chiefly at the so-called Dum-Dum bullet, the use of which by our troops in the Sudan and elsewhere has given rise to a good deal of controversy, much of it of rather a random character. The so-called Dum-Dum bullet is a modification of the original service type of Lee-Metford ammunition and derives its name from the fact that it was first introduced at the Dum-Dum Ammunition Factory in India. The principle of this modification has since been applied in this country to bullets designed for use in certain kinds of warfare. It consists essentially in breaking the continuity of the hard metal envelope at the apex of the bullet so as to expose the soft leaden core at that point. By this means the stopping power of the projectile is materially increased, though, according to a correspondent whose letter we printed last week, the bullet still remains less destructive than the Snider, its superiority to the latter consisting in its greater range and its flatter trajectory. The modification was introduced as the result of experience in the field. It was found that the stopping power of the original bullet was insufficient to produce the effect aimed at in all musketry fire, more especially when the weapon was used against an enemy inspired by that kind of fanaticism which courts death and laughs at all wounds which are not disabling. Against combatants of this type a more destructive projectile is required than that which suffices to stop civilized troops; but the Dum-Dum bullet has this disadvantage in civilized warfare that its penetrating power is insufficient for the effective attack of troops sheltered by earth parapets, sandbags, timber, and other extemporized defences. In other words, the use of the Dum-Dum bullet is a question not of the *rationale*, still less of the ethics of warfare in general, but of the psychology of the particular enemy. It adds something less than the stopping power of the Snider bullet to the long range and flat trajectory of the original Lee-Metford bullet. Some military authorities hold that it does this at some sacrifice of accuracy at long range. But on this point the testimony of experience seems to be conflicting.

The question might possibly be raised whether the Dum-Dum bullet comes within the prohibition of the Declaration of St. Petersburgh, which forbids the use of "any projectile of a weight below 400 grammes"—about 14 ounces—"which is either explosive or charged with any fulminating or inflammable substance." Clearly the projectile in question is not charged with any fulminating or inflammable matter. Whether it is explosive or not is largely, if not entirely, a question of definition. But this question would seem to be resolved in the negative by the fact that the Conference has not affirmed that the use of the Dum-Dum bullet is forbidden by the Declaration of St. Petersburg, but has framed and adopted a specific resolution prohibiting the use of the Dum-Dum bullet as such—that is, of "les balles a enveloppe dure, dont l'enveloppe ne couvrirait pas entierment le noyau ou serait pourvue d'incisions." In other words, the Conference has not attempted to apply the Declaration to the projectile in question—presumably because it could not legitimately be made to apply to it—but has accepted a very large and very questionable extension of its principle. Now, the principle involved in the original Declaration is fairly clear and intelligible. It may be stated, in the words of the manual relating to the rules and usages of war which was prepared some years ago by Lord Thring and issued to the officers of the British Army:—"The use . . . of weapons calculated to inflict unnecessary pain or misery is prohibited, on the ground that as the object of war is confined to disabling the enemy, the infliction of any injury beyond that which is required to produce disability is needless cruelty." On this principle the Declaration of St. Petersburg forbade the use of explosive projectile too small to be capable of employment for the recognised purposes of shell fire, and yet large enough to be capable of inflicting unnecessary pain and suffering on individual combatants. There is abundant room for debate as to the use and meaning of the word "unnecessary" in this connexion, but on the whole the Declaration may be taken as embodying a sentiment of humanity laudable in itself and common to all civilized nations. "We must," says Sir Henry Maine, "mark that the Declaration of St. Petersburg, expressing the opinion of the whole civilized world, declares that the object of war is confined to disabling the enemy, and lawful usage does not warrant any State in causing injuries which give more pain than is necessary for that comparatively humane object." Now, nothing but special pleading can, as it seems to us, bring the resolution aimed by the Conference at the Dum-Dum bullet within the purview of this principle. The projectile is not explosive, as is shown by the acknowledged fact that the Declaration of St. Petersburg does not touch it. It is not employed for the purpose of inflicting more pain on the enemy than is necessary, since, as a matter of fact, it is found to be less destructive than other projectiles to which no exception has ever been taken. It is employed, and solely employed, for the purpose of disabling the enemy—a "comparatively humane object," according to Sir Henry Maine, and an object which, whether humane or not, is the legitimate object of all legitimate war.

It is worth while to make this point clear, because, while we should all strive to make war as humane as is compatible with its essentially stern characters it is idle to attempt to base its usages on sentiment inconsistent with its very nature. War is essentially a conflict of force with force. Each side believes in its own right, but each side knows that its might alone will vindicate its right. But might itself is controlled in some measure by the conscience of the combatants, and from this subjection arises the eternal antinomy between the usages of war and its object. Humanity seeks to soften the ferocity of war without abating the stern severity of its purpose. But the ethical sentiment invoked must not be too fine drawn; it must in its turn submit to the logic of a state of war. In all ages it has been held inhuman to poison the water supply or the food of enemy; in these latter days the conscience of civilized mankind has condemned the use of explosive bullets. In both cases the reason is the same—that the suffering inflicted is out of all proportion to the military object gained. But the history of war abounds with cases in which the ethical sentiment has been misdirected or exaggerated, and has for that reason failed to establish its hold on the conscience of mankind. "The most unpopular and detested of weapons," says Sir Henry Maine, "was once the crossbow." In A.D. 1139 the Lateran Council anathematized it as "artem illam mortiferam et Deo odibilem." In later days the musket was held to be equally odious and equally repugnant to the humanity of war. "The Chevalier Bayard," to quote the same authority, "thanked God in his last days that he had ordered all musketeers who fell into his hands to be slain without mercy. He states expressly that he held the introduction of firearms to be an unfair innovation on the rules of lawful war." Again, at a still later date, the use of the bayonet was long held to be scarcely conformable to the recognized rules of war. The practical adjustment of the ethical sentiment which makes for the mitigation of war to the inexorable logic of the state of belligerency is thus seen to be by no means free from difficulty. But, having regard to the failure of the Lateran anathema to extinguish the use of the crossbow, we are not disposed to attach too great importance to the decision of the Conference at The Hague in respect of the Dum-Dum bullet.—*Times*.

THE TROUBLESOME EAST AFRICAN KINGS.

The captured kings, Mwanga and Kabarega, have arrived at Mombasa "en route" for Kismayu, where they are being sent to exile.

Reuter's Agency announces that letters received from East Africa show that the famine existing alone the coast between Mombasa and Zanzibar is growing in intensity, and is worse than any previous visitation. In Usambara the mortality is so great that in many cases the dead have to remain unburied, and the relief works instituted by the Universities' Mission in which over a thousand famine-stricken natives are employed, are quite insufficient to meet the necessities of the case. One of the Universities' Mission staff writing from Magela (the chief town of Usambara), May 4 says:—"Things are getting desperate. Since the rains began all outdoor work has been stopped, and 1,200 more people have been left without money or food. The deaths since the rains have been truly appalling—12 on Monday, ten on Tuesday, and yesterday ten before 11 a.m. I dread asking how many since. Ten or twelve were left waiting burial last night. People are coming from the towns and villages miles away. Towns are being quite deserted. Yesterday I was told that not a creature is left in many of the towns beyond the hills, most having died. Those left have come here or elsewhere in a state of starvation. Last night I went to Kiumba and saw 27 dead. An overseer from Kiumba, who came down to get help, on returning found the river had risen. He and his companions tried to cross and carry relief to the people on the other side, but he was swept down stream before the eyes of all and dashed against the rocks. The body has not been found. Two men were found lying dead as we came out of church. They had dragged themselves there and died. I am beginning to wonder how many will be left soon." Another member of the Universities' Mission staff, writing somewhat earlier, says:—"Such things have never been witnessed here before. People are dying everywhere. Some are so weak that they cannot escape from the wild beasts, but are pulled down and eaten. My husband helped to bury a man who had been carried off. There remained only half of him. Children are deserted by their parents, because of the hunger. They come into the market-place to pick up the peel of mangoes and remnants of sugarcane which are lying about. These are days of terrible trouble." The Universities' Mission has forwarded £2,000 for the relief of the starving people.

MISS SORABJI AND THE INDIAN COURTS.

Lord George Hamilton's reply to a question put by Mr. Herbert Roberts regarding the denial to Miss Cornelia Sorabji of enrolment as a vakil—or in other words of the right to practice—in the High Court of the North-West Provinces, admits that he is not acquainted with all the facts and seems to indicate that he has not realised the importance of the question at stake. If perchance the Secretary of State should be labouring under an impression that this is a case of the "new woman" endeavouring to force herself into a position in which she can compete with men, we think that his mind will be disabused of that idea by the perusal of a letter from Miss Sorabji which appear in the *Pioneer Mail* of May 5. In that letter Miss Sorabji shows that there is a sound reason in policy for allowing woman to practise in the Courts of India, although there may be equally sound reason for excluding them from practice in the Courts of this country. She says:—

I believe—and those who know anything about Indian condtions of life agree with me—that there is much good and valuable work to be done in India by women possessing a knowledge of the law. Moreover, I believe that the work is crying and clamouring to be done, and to be done by women, and the fact that those who suffer must suffer behind closed doors, makes the need to my mind the greater.

A "Friend of Female Education" writing to the same paper supports this contention in these words:—

Her appearence as a legal practitioner is just the thing India wanted, because of all the land under British control, India, I understand, is the only country where there are thousands of "purda-nashin" women, holding properties amounting to crores of rupees, and who for want of lady advisers in law, rather prefer defeat in their law-suits than ("sic") sacrifice their "purdah" system.

Here, then, there is a clear and practical motive for admitting a woman of unblemished character and adequate qualifications to practise in the Indian Courts of law. The difficulty is of devising a means by which this can be done without opening the way to scandal and inconvience. Miss Sorabji says that she had tried the experiment at Bombay of acting as a chamber-counsel, but she found that sitting behind an office table would not enable her to reach the "purda-nashin" lady. Her qualifications are considerable. She was admitted to Oxford University Law Schools and there took the degree of B.C.L. She is LL. B. of Bombay University. She has not asked to be admitted to either of the Inns of Court or applied to the Benchers for any privilege. It may be doubted whether, had she done so, the benchers would or could have granted her application, since they have no special rules adapted to the case of a woman who seeks a call to the Bar with a view to an exceptional and limited field of practice. That call at present carries with it large privileges of practice in the Courts at home and throughout our colonies and dependencies. In fact as things stand the call must carry with it all those privileges or none. Hence Miss Sorabji was driven to the expedient of applying directly to one or other of the Indian Courts for a special license to plead in view of peculiar conditions existing in India. She obtained the necessary sanction in the High Court of Central India; she has been allowed to appear in the District Court in criminal cases by sanction from the presiding magistrate or judge. Again, as occasion arose, she has been allowed in Native States to conduct cases by special license from the Chief or the Resident.

But an application to the Allahabad High Court, in which she called attention to her sex and to the fact that she did not possess some of the qualifications specified in the rules, seems to have been treated by the Court with a regrettable absence of fairness and consideration. They told her, through their registrar—1, "That in admitting vakils the Court was bound by its rules. 2, That she appeared to be entitled under the rules of March 18, 1895, to go up for the vakil's examination in December next, upon complying with the requirements of those rules." We think that this was an intimation to Miss Sorabji that sex would not be held to be a bar to her admission as a vakil of the Court, but we do not think that it engaged the Court to overlook any of the other requirements of the rules. What those other requirements are we cannot in the absence of the rules divine, and Miss Sorabji does not tell us. She simply states that she went up for the examination, passed the legal test in December 1897, and the vernacular in December 1898, and then made an application for enrolment. This application the Court refused; but whether the rejection was based on the ground of sex, or of the absence of one or more of the "requirements" is not stated, and perhaps it was on this unknown factor that the decision turned. Still we think that Miss Sorabji has legitimate reasons for complaint. The letter of the Registrar, written in reply to one in which she called attention to her sex and that she "had not the peculiar sets of qualifications named under the rules," encouraged her to hope that if she passed the examinations her case would be treated as a special one and that she would be admitted. It was, to say the least, inconsiderate not to warn her explicitly that her sex disqualified or that, sex apart, all the other requirements would be insisted on.

Miss Sorabji states that the majority of the High Court "still interpret the letter as a promise of enrolment." However this may be, we may suspect, though we do not know, that the whole of the Court were not prepared to deal with Miss Sorabji's case as an exceptional one, though they would probably all acknowledge that she possesses qualifications which would make her a useful counsel for the class of women whom she seeks to make her clientele. But how can they enrol her as a vakil of the Court without admitting her to all the privileges enjoyed by vakils of the other sex? How can they restrict her to practise only among and for "purda-nashin" women? And if they do not and cannot, as things are, restrict her in that way, would not her enrolment create a precedent for opening the practice of the Courts generally to women? One can conceive that there are reasons why that may not be desirable. But on the other hand it might be well for the Indian Courts to consider whether they could not devise a special set of rules under which it would be possible for competent ladies like Miss Sorabjee to practise in the particular sphere in which, as she says, there is an urgent call for their assistance.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

A "Reuter" telegram from Washington of June 12 says the Government is still awaiting further communications from London regarding the question of a "modus vivendi" on the Alaska Boundary Question. An intimation has reached here indirectly that the Canadian Government, to whom last American proposition was referred, have accepted it, but officially nothing is known here of such an acceptance. The point in the negotiations stated to have been still at issue on June 10 was a trifling one involving the possession of a strip of land not much more than half a mile wide, and not bearing on the Tidewater Question.

A later telegram, through the same agency, says that a temporary arrangement has been concluded in regard to the Boundary Question pending the reassembling of the Commission in August next.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on June 9:—Pending a settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute, the Dominion Government has decided that it is unadvisable to grant charters to railway companies to build lines in the Yukon country. Six applications now before Parliament will therefore be withdrawn.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

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THE JAMESON RAID INDEMNITY.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S LITTLE BILL.

A BLUE BOOK has been issued containing the correspondence relating to the claim of the South African Republic for damages on account of Dr. Jameson's Raid.

The first statement of claim is divided as follows:—

(a) Material damages	£677,938	3	3
(b) Moral or intellectual damages	£1,000,000	0	0
Total	£1,677,938	3	3

It is presented in a despatch from Lord Rosmead, with the comment that "the claim appears to me to be preposterous, especially as regards items 8 and 9 of claim A and the amount of claim B." The items 8 and 9 referred to by Lord Rosmead are—(8) "Compensation to commandeered burghers for their services and for the troubles and cares brought upon them, 462,120*l*. (9) Account of expenses of the Orange Free State, 36,011*l*. 19s. 1*d*." Whether the "troubles and cares" brought upon the burghers were or were not covered a second time by the round 1,000 000*l*. at which it was proposed to estimate the total of moral and intellectual damage done to the Republic is not shown by the correspondence, for, as to this sum, no vulgar detail of items is given.

Mr. Chamberlain, without hesitation, endorsed Lord Rosmead's views in a despatch dated April 13, 1897.

OFFER OF ARBITRATION.

The view of the British South Africa Company is expressed in the following words addressed to the Colonial Office:—

If, when the details asked for in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch to the High Commissioner of April 10, 1897, are received, it is found, as probably will be the case, that some of the items claimed cannot be admitted, my directors wood suggest that the differences arising upon such items be referred to arbitration, provided that by the terms of the reference the arbitration be strictly limited to an adjudication upon the disputed claims, and an audit of the accounts of the expenses incurred from the time Dr Jameson crossed the border until his surrender. The arbitrators should, it is submitted, be men chosen for their knowledge of accounts, or their judicial or commercial position.

After the delay of a year, the Transvaal Government expressed the opinion on May 5, 1898, that the particulars of claim already submitted afforded a sufficient basis for the consideration of the question Mr. Chamberlain insisted on his demand for further details in a despatch addressed to Sir Alfred Milner in July 1898.

In reply, details which occupy forty-six pages of the Blue Book are accordingly given with great generosity of item. In the Boer list "Necessaries" are put down on one occasion at the comprehensive sum of 23,648. 8s. 11d. The items is frequently repeated under headings of private names, but the substantial nature of the round sums allotted does not prevent a conscientious accountant from making separate entries of such details as 1*l*. 7s. for sardines and oil, and even 8s. on one occasion for the shoeing of horses. As a price-list of goods in the Transvaal in the year 1896, these details of the material damage caused by the Raid will have hereafter a certain historic interest.

AN EXTRAVAGANT CLAIM.

The Blue Book concludes with a letter from the British South Africa Company to the Colonial Office in which the whole claim is analysed and the difficulty of accepting it without the usual accompaniment of vouchers is pointed out:—

In the absence of details and vouchers it has been found impossible to subject the accounts to any satisfactory scrutiny. An attempt has, however, been made, so far as the meagre details afforded permit, to classify the various items of expenditure under the headings shown in the attached statement. My directors believe that examination of certain of these headings will sufficiently illustrate the justice of the preceding observations and the extravagance of the claim made:—

A, Supplies.—The enormous sum of 124,245*l*. 11s. 9d. is claimed under this heading, made up as follows:—

(a) Necessaries	£ 55,878	13	3
(b) Slaughter oxen, sheep, and meat	7,886	17	8
(c) Provisions and goods	13,105	19	7
(d) Forage, oats, &c.	2,240	12	5
(e) Clothing	39,480	2	1
(f) Saddlery	653	6	9
Total	£ 124,245	11	2

ARBITRATION OFFER ENDORSED.

In view of the difficulties arising in connection with the verification of accounts the directors of the British South Africa Company return to the proposal for arbitration previously put forward, and Mr. Chamberlain encloses a copy of this letter to the High Commissioner under date of May 13, 1899, with a request that it may be communicated to the Government of the South African Republic accompanied by an expression of his opinion that,

In the circumstances, the proposal of the company is fair and reasonable, and that you will state that her Majesty's Government would be glad to learn that the Government of the South African Republic are willing to agree that the claim for material damage should be submitted to arbitration, as proposed by the company in the last paragraph of their letter.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, June 5.

Insp-Gen of Hospitals and Fleets H. Macdonnell, C B, has been placed on the Retired List.

June 6.

Commander G Gore-Browne, D S O, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. With reference to the notice in the London Gazette of June 2, 1899, the surname of the Rev. Frederick McQuade, M A, appointed chaplain in her Majesty's fleet, is as here given, and not as therein stated.

June 7.

The Rev B Wright, B A, has been appointed chaplain in her Majesty's fleet.

June 8.

Staff Engineer H. H. Meadus has been advanced to the rank of fleet engineer in her Majesty's fleet.

June 9.

Engineer W W Lawrance has been prom to the rank of chief engineer in her Majesty's fleet. Staff-Surg E H Williams has been prom to the rank of fleet surg in her Majesty's fleet.

June 10.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieuts have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieut in her Majesty's fleet:—T E Harrison, H D Warburg, H J Orr, L T L Jones, G E Maltby, J F Maidlow, D A R Kirwan, L W Braithwaite, P S R Conron, H S Lecky, A L Snagge, R Henniker-Heaton, J H Aitken, E J A Fullerton, R S Roy, A V Ross.

The undermentioned chief engineers have been advanced to the rank of staff-engineer in her Majesty's fleet:—C A Moore, W F Turner, R W Green, F H Dart.

June 12.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut H Denyer to be lieut.

WAR OFFICE, June 13.

Royal Artillery—Major-Gen P J Campbell to be col comdt vice General Sir C G Arbuthnot, G C B, dec.

The King's Liverpool Regiment—Major-Gen and Honorary Lieut Gen R S Baynes, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be col vice Lieut Gen and Honorary General G W P Bingham C B, dec.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Major-Gen and Honorary Lieut-Gen W Rickman to be col, vice Major-Gen and Honorary Lieut-Gen R S Baynes.

1st Life Guards—Lieut P B Cookson to be adj vice Capt H M Walker, who has resigned that appointment.

1st Dragoons—Supernumerary Capt R B Carr-Ellison to be capt, in succession to Major J E Lindley, appointed to the Staff.

10th Hussars—Capt A A C. Earl of Shaftesbury, resigns his commission.

13th Hussars—Capt J A le Norreys Daniell is seconded for service as an adj of Yeomanry.

21st Lancers—Second Lieut O W Brinton to be lieut vice A H M Taylor, prom into 13th Hussars.

Cavalry Depot—Major E Hegan, from 5th Dragoon Guards to be lieut Col; Capt J G Fair, 21st Lancers, to be adj.

Royal Artillery—Capt C E Coghill to be major vice E U Bent, ret, prom.

The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—W C R Farmar vice H H Rich prom; P Y Redmayne, vice H B Dodgson appointed divisional adj; N F Gordon, on the Seconded List; A H Gobbie, vice C G Henshaw, prom; A C Williams, instructor in rangefinding; W H Hunt, on the Seconded List; C F Bishop, vice H W M Parker, seconded; A Forbes, vice S E G Lawless, prom G G Woods, on the Seconded List; R C Coates, on augmentation; C C Noott, on the Seconded List; W G Blanford, instructor in range-finding; F C Poole, vice C E Coghill.

The undermentioned lieuts district officers to be capts district officers:—F Y Osmond on the Seconded List; A Bayspoole on the Seconded List; A Bayspoole, on the Seconded List; W Parker, vice J H Cainn, seconded.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Brevet Col W W M Smith, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieut-col vice Brevet Col W W M Smith; Major B Guise retires on ret pay.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned officers to be second lieuts:—Capt C G Mayall, from 4th [illegible] Regt; Lieut S T Hardwick, from 4th Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt; Lieut E D M Hunter Cooke, from the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engs Militia.

Royal Engineers—Capt B Sloggett, from half-pay, to be capt with precedence next below Capt E H de V Atkinson, vice E S Meredith, prom.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut T H E Lloyd to be capt, vice the Hon J B Campbell, ret; Lieut E C Russell resigns his commission; Second Lieut R F Peel to be lieut on augmentation.

Regimental Districts—Col W Gordon, on completion of his period of service in command of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's and 79th the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Regimental Districts, is placed on half-pay; Col R H Murray, CB, side-de-camp to the Queen, from lieut-col Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's to be col to command the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany and 79th Regimental Districts the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, vice Col W Gordon.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs East Kent Regiment—Brevet Major E G T Bainbridge, from supernumerary capt, to be capt, vice H F Sparrow, seconded.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment—Lieut R C Batt to be capt, in succession to Major C T St ipley, adj of Volunteers. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts:—E C Jennings, vice A H Sanders, appointed adj; F W Swit...,

vice A V Johnson, appointed adj; C A B Palairet, vice A C Roberts, prom; R H Torkington, vice G C Halbot, removed from the Army; S Phillips, vice W L Thurburn, prom; G M Lee, vice M F Hancock, prom.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts:—L A Jones-Mortimer, vice A O Cockayne Cus, seconded; R H M C Mierz, vice G B Roney-Dougal, prom.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut C Mansel-Jones to be capt in succession to Major H E Watts, adj 4th batt.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Major F W Becher is placed on ret pay.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Second Lieut E Fraser to be lieut vice E V Nott, resigned.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut N E Playfair to be capt vice H W Rattigan, seconded.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut A G W Grant to be capt vice A St C Hilbrook, seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The Hampshire regiment—Second Lieut H F Ashby to be lieut vice H W R Millais, seconded; Lieut E Harland to be adj vice Capt M V Parry, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The Welsh Regiment—Major James C Reynolds retires on ret pay; Capt W C Giffard to be major, vice J C Reynolds.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment—Lieut J W L Elgee to be capt, vice J E D Ward, seconded; Gentleman Cadet H A C Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut, vice G Lewis-Lloyd, seconded.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt S D Maul retires on ret pay; Lieut Somerset E D Webb to be capt, vice S D Maul.

The Durham Light Infantry—Capt E A Iremonger retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt G Staunton to be major, vice S E O'B Kevill-Davies ret.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt A de S McKerrell to be major, vice Brevet Lieut Col T F A Watson-Kennedy, prom.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut C A D Best to be lieut, vice R H Monck-Mason, seconded.

Army Service Corps—Lieut Col and Brevet Col F E Stevens is placed on ret pay.

The Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned officers retire on ret pay:—Major J W Beatty, M D, Major W G Clements.

Staff—Brevet Col J E Joselyn, from lieut col half-pay Royal Art, to be a col on the Staff for Royal Art, and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army, vice Major Gen J R Slade, C B, R A, who has vacated that appointment on promotion; Lieut Col E Dickinson, from Royal Eng, to be assist adj-gen for Royal Eng at headquarters, and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army vice Col D A Scott, C B, D S O.

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut-Col J Muir Hunter is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Army Ordnance Department—Capt M R P Audain, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, ordnance officer fourth class, to be ordnance officer third class, in succession to Lt-Col E Houghton, retired; Capt J H M [illegible] R A, to be ordnance officer fourth class, vice Capt C W Tribe, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadian) promoted.

Army Pay Department—Capt A B Nolan, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept, retaining his substantive rank.

Army Veterinary Department—Vet-Lieut A C Newson to be vet-capt.

Brevet—The undermentioned lieut-cols to be cols:—W H Young, the Bedfordshire Regt; C D Cooper, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Memoranda—Major-Gen Sir J M H Maitland, K C B, is placed on ret pay; Col D A Scott, C B, D S O, assist adj gen for Royal Engr at Headquarters on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay; Lt-Col and Brevet Col H P Douglas-Willan, half-pay, is placed on ret pay; Major F G Stone, R A, is granted the local rank of lieut-col while commanding the Canadian Art.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut F C H Campbell, capt 3rd batt the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, resigns his commission.

NAVAL.

Appointments, &c.—Capt Prince Louis of Battenberg has been appointed to the post of assistant director of Naval intelligence, in succession to Capt A Barrow, who will relieve Capt A A C Parr, in command of the Prince George.

June 9.—Captains—R F O Foote, to the Repulse, to date June 20—G C Langley, to the Nile, to date July 1; and W S Rees, to the Theseus, to date June 1.

June 12—Captains—C Campbell, C B, D S O, to the Wildfire, for command of Sheerness Gunnery School, and as flag-Captain H H Dyke, to the Empress of India and G M Henderson, to the Isis, to date July 6.—Lieutenants—D L Dent to the Vivid, for Royal Navy Barracks (G), and C M Staveley, to the Eclipse, as flaglieutenant to Rear-Admiral Bosanquet, to date June 12.—Sub-Lieutenants—A L Snagge, to the Pembroke, for the Angler M Barne, to the Majestic and A V Ross, to the Pembroke, for the Mallard, to date June 15.—Acting Sub-Lieutenant R N R—R C Venning, to the Endymion, for twelve months' training, to date June 12—Midshipman—R H Ames, to the Flora, to date June 12.—Chaplains—The Rev J B Bourne, M A, to the Leander; and the Rev F McQuade, B A, to the Prince George, to date June 19; and the Rev J C Leishman, to the Endymion, to date June 12. Engineers—J B Huddy, to the Vivid, supernumerary to date June 12; and H Cooper, to the Duke of Wellington, for the Chamois; and P D Martell, to the Victory, for the Fawn, to date June 7. Assistant Engineers—A D Larg, to the Renown; and C H Johnson (probationary), to the Repulse, to date June 12.

June 13—Commander—Henry A Hatchard, to the Duke of Wellington, for the Europa (N), to date July 3. Lieutenants—Thomas F Michell, to the Majestic; and J Luce, to the Pembroke, for the Spitfire, to date June 13; H B Barton, to the Alexandra, for Coastguard at Lyme Regis; and F H Eagles, to the Collingwood, for the Valencia Division of Coastguard, to date July 2. Engineers—W W Pearce, to the Vivid, for the Lynx, to date June 13; and W Toop, to the Vivid, to the Opossum, undated. Paymaster—R B H Moore, to the Blonde, on recommissioning, to date May 16.

June 14—Captains—P W Bush, to the Eclipse, as flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Bosanquet, to date June 5; H H Dyke, to the Empress of India; and G M Henderson, to the Isis, undated. Lieutenants—J H S Bourne, to the Duke of Wellington (G); W Mellor, to the Pembroke (G); F C Brown, to the Trafalgar (G); F Wray, to the Collingwood (G); O H Bonham-Carter, C T M Fuller, and P Francklin, to the Excellent, additional (G), temporary; B H Smith, P V Oliver, H Lynes, B S Thesiger, A N Loxley, and H R Crooke, to the Excellent junior staff; E C Carver, A V Campbell, C Maxwell-Lefroy, and A V Vyvyan, to the Cambridge junior staff; P H Warleigh, C C Peaty, J H Trye, and D St A P Weston, to the Wildfire, for Sheerness Gunnery School; J T Bush, to the Cambridge (G), temporary; P H H Thompson, to the Colossus (G), temporary; and W V Butler, to the Galatea, (G) temporary, to date June 20; and G E S Paton, to the Excellent, to requalify in G, to date July 7. Midshipmen—B M Money and R C S Hunt, to the Lion, for the Liberty; W T R Ford and A W Fisher-Hall, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus; J C S Paterson and A S Holden, to the Impregnable, for the Pilot; H C Stahl, W S Foster-Forbes, and the Hon W S Leveson-Gower, to the Boscawen, for the Dolphin; James Bayley, S Biden, C W J Howard, A R W Woods, H C D Field, and R A S Hill, to the Repulse; W C Harrison, the Hon R A R Plunkett, and C A Scott, to the Magnificent; A M Lecky, C D Richardson, and R E Thoyts, to the Niobe; J H Thom and A L Strange, to the Jupiter; C C Ennals and W F Sells, to the Prince George; H E M Archer, to the Hannibal; J Follows, S B Morres and G L Saurin, to the Diadem; J B Waterlow, to the St Vincent, for the Martin, to date July 1; M D M'Neile, to the St Vincent, for the Martin; C E Carter, to the Boscawen, for the Dolphin; F H a P Lewin and K M Mackenzie-Grieve, to the Boscawen, for the Seaflower; and J W Roe, R S Parsons, W S N Johnson, and G A D Bay, to the Boscawen, for the Wanderer, to date July 20. Paymasters—F Treglohan, to the Pomone, to date May 18; and E F E Gipps, to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Bosanquet, to date June 5.

WOMEN AND THEIR WEALTH.

Extravagant Fads.

ANOTHER ONE THREATENED.

YOUNG wealthy women—whether in their own right, or as the wives or daughters of millionaires—appear to vie with each other nowadays as to the most ostentatious method of displaying their riches. English, French, and American Society is constantly being startled by what the newspapers call the "extravagant fads" of women of means, and no innovation seems to be too daring for these wealthy would-be leaders of fashion, providing their public display savour of originality and recklessness as regards cost. Happily, however, for the self-respect of the majority of that "softer" sex, which should be, above all things, *feminine* the small section referred to are, by reason of their very minute numbers, unable to maintain the lead they essay in their defiant outrage of the conventionalities, and consequently, after the usual nine days' wonder, the extravagancies of *parvenu* affluence cease to inflict themselves upon the susceptibilities of refinement. Bicycles studded with precious gems may appear to some women the very *acme* of enviable possession; others may see in their jewelled finger-nails the personification of gratified ambition; whilst others may experience the supremest bliss when they open their mouths to smile, the reby disclosing both upper and lower teeth set with dimonds of the very first water. This latter fad is said to be again seriously threatened, as the resuscitation of a daring freak introduced some years ago by a celebrated actress. But we have high authority for stating that this insanity will never come into vogue as a fashion. "Odol" has stepped in to women's aid, and those of the sex who use it assert most solemnly that whilst it is possible and easy to render their teeth beautiful and sparkling by simple and natural means, without the slightest detriment to either their teeth or their self-respect, all the diamonds of Kimberley will not tempt them. They know, and rightly, that *nothing* could excel "Odol" in its beautifying effect. One of women's chief glories is, therefore, for the present perfectly safe from despoliation by either freak, fad, or "fashion." The preparation mentioned can be obtained (price two rupees) from the leading local Chemists, or wholesale from the Sole Consignees for British-India, Bertie-Smith and Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street. Full directions are issued with each bottle, which by-the-way forms, in addition to its useful use, a handsome ornament for either a lady, or gentleman's dressing table.

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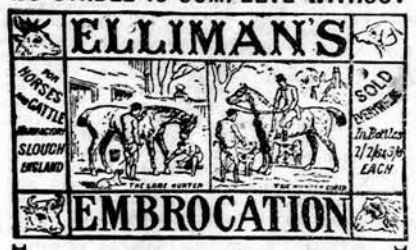
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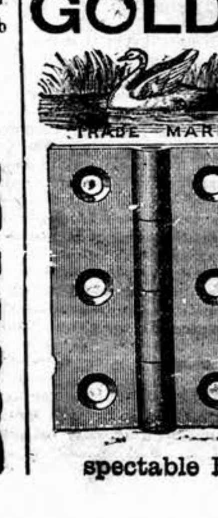
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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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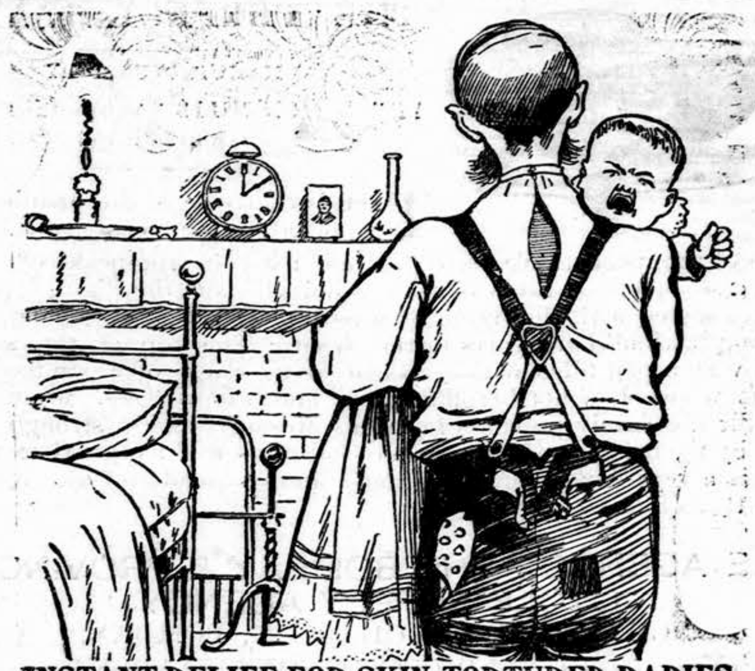
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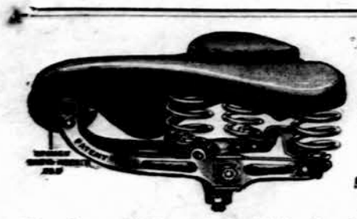
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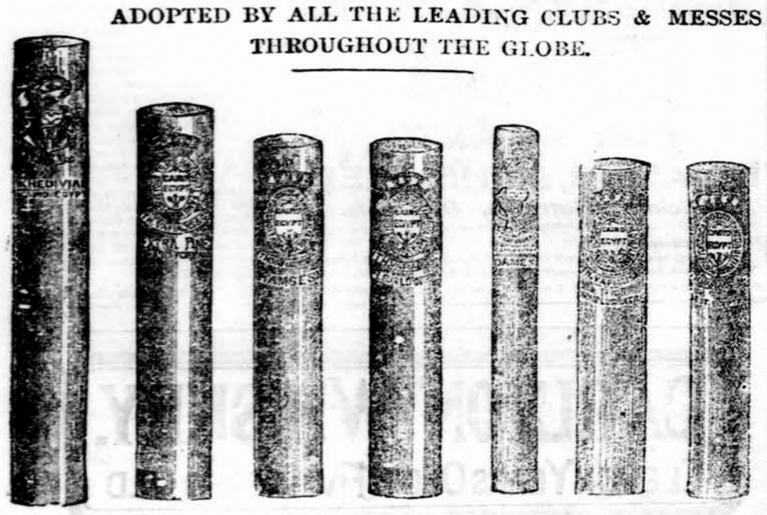
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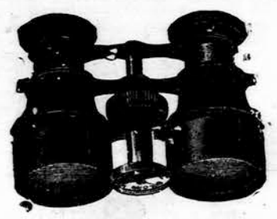


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